

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.88

September 20 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 86
Humidity " 92 " 68

September 20 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 87
Humidity " 86 " 58

3025 日二十初月八年卯乙

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1915.

一拜禮 號十二月九英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

HAS VILNA FALLEN?

MARKED ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT.

Mr. Lloyd George on the Situation.

SIR JOHN FRENCH AND THE CANADIANS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE CANADIAN CAVALRY BRIGADE.

A BRILLIANT RECORD.

September 19, 3.00 p.m.

Field Marshal Sir John French's recently visited the Canadian Cavalry Brigade which includes the 2nd King Edward's Horse. In a speech he paid a tribute to the splendid manner in which, during the early part of the year, when the Canadian infantry had suffered so greatly, they had volunteered to leave their horses and come out here. He dwelt on the prominent part they had played in the battle of Festubert and also in the battle of Givenchy. Since then, up till a few days ago, they had been working their hardest in the trenches. He concluded by saying that their record would go down to posterity as one of the most splendid in British history.

LORD SELBORNE'S ASSURANCE.

NO INDUSTRIAL COMPULSION.

September 19, 3.00 p.m.

Lord Selborne speaking at Norwich said that the future outlook was a more anxious one for Germany than for us. He warned his hearers against believing Press statements on the subject of compulsory service. There was no idea of legislation with a view to industrial compulsion. He said that Earl Kitchener had decided that skilled labourers on farms would be put on the same footing as munition workers.

MARKED ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

FRENCH MAKE MANY PRISONERS.

September 19, 5.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that there is marked artillery activity along the whole front, while in the region of Peronne the Germans, after exploding a very powerful mine, attacked, but were repulsed; the French making a number of prisoners. There is a fierce grenade fight in the Vosges.

THE FALL OF VILNA.

GERMANS CLAIM THAT RUSSIANS ARE RETREATING.

September 19, 5.50 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam a German official telegram claims that Vilna has fallen, and that the Russians are retreating.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND COMPULSION.

GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO GIVE THE COUNTRY A LEAD.

September 19, 0.25 p.m.

Mr. Lloyd George, in answer to a letter from a correspondent, says: "You say rightly, the Government ought to give the nation a lead on the question as to whether the moral obligation of every able bodied man to defend his country should be converted, during this war, into a legal obligation. I can assure you that the Government is fully alive to the necessity of giving a definite lead and of examining the subject with a view to coming to a right decision. If figures demonstrate that we can win with the voluntary system, it would be folly to provoke a controversy. On the other hand if figures demonstrate that the voluntary system has exhausted its utility, and nothing but legal pressure can give us the armed necessary to defend the honour of Great Britain, and save Europe from the triumph of military despotism, I have not yet heard of the man who would resist compulsion under these circumstances."

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

September 18, 4.25 p.m.

The political situation in Russia is very obscure but the fact emerging above everything is the patriotic restraint of all parties in the Duma, which is shown by their calm behaviour, fully conscious of the great responsibilities confided in them by the country which is worthily upholding them. It is stated that the prorogation of the Duma was the result of the recommendation of the Premier, M. Gurevich. It was opposed by the rest of the Cabinet, but at the same time nobody questions his patriotic motives. Apparently he considered the Duma had completed its task and the prolongation of the session would merely give an opportunity for pressing political developments which he considered inopportune. The view of others is that a continued session would be in the best interests of the successful conduct of the war.

SWEDEN TO STOP TRAFFICKING WITH GERMANY.

September 18, 4.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says Sweden has prohibited the transit by sea between one Swedish port and another of all goods, the export of which has been prohibited. The steamers thus trafficking have been failing to reach their alleged destinations and it is known that some reached Germany or were taken to Germany. The authorities at Stockholm have detained a steamer starting for Malmö with half a million kilogrammes of lard. Great anxiety is felt in Sweden at the practical stoppage of the import of coal from England. Many of the gasworks and factories are in a desperate position in consequence. Reuter has good authority for stating that the British Government is prepared to issue licences for numerous commodities on the prohibited export list for delivery in Sweden, provided that Sweden allows the transit of an agreed amount of goods to Russia.

BULGARIAN PREMIER RECEIVES SECRET COMMUNICATIONS FROM ENTENTE POWERS.

September 18, 4.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Sofia says that on the 14th instant, representatives of the Entente Powers called separately on the Premier and handed him communications, the contents of which have not been divulged.

FLEET OF TURKISH MUNITIONS CARRIERS SUNK BY THE RUSSIANS.

September 18, 4.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says a Russian destroyer sank, near Sinope, another fleet of Turkish sailing ships laden with munitions. The crews were captured.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:-]

THE DARDANELLES.

September 18, 5.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says there are continuous canades from guns of calibres.

A communiqué adds that there is nothing important to report concerning the Dardanelles during recent days, but the Turks have started mining operations at several points, which is a novel procedure for them. We have completely destroyed their mines, suffering no losses.

AMERICAN NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

September 18, 1.20 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, Mr. Lansing has announced that the Note to Great Britain is ready. It appears that the despatch has been delayed pending a further German reply to the submarine question.

It is understood the Note holds that the burden of proof in the seizures of cargoes rests with Great Britain, and not with American owners or shippers.

THE EXCHANGE IN AMERICA.

September 18, 1.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the extraordinary improvement in the exchange is regarded as indicating that the Anglo-French Commission is progressing very satisfactorily. The opposition of the German Americans is less serious and daily participation of the north western financiers appears to be already assured.

VIOLETION OF DUTCH TERRITORY.

September 18, 1.20 p.m.

A message from Amsterdam says the constant violation of Dutch territory by Zeppelins, is arousing uneasiness and indignation in Holland.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

There is a fierce grenade fight in the Vosges.

The Russians have sunk another fleet of sailing vessels in the Black Sea.

Lord Selborne said that the future outlook was more anxious for Germany than it was for us.

A German official telegram claims that Vilna has fallen and that the Russians are retreating.

Field Marshal Sir John French reports no change on our front since the communiqué of September 15.

Mr. Lloyd George agrees that the Government ought to give the country a lead on the question of compulsion.

There is great anxiety in Sweden owing to the practical stoppage of the import of coal from England.

Earl Kitchener has decided that skilled labourers on farms will be put on the same footing as munition workers.

The political situation in Russia is obscure, but, the fact, emerging above everything, is the patriotic restraint of all parties in the Duma.

Sweden has prohibited the transit by sea between one Swedish port and another of all goods for export, which have been prohibited.

In the region of Pernane, the Germans after exploding a very powerful mine, attacked, but were repulsed, the French making many prisoners.

There has been considerable mining activity on the Western front and on both sides, and both the Allies and the enemy's artillery has been active east of Ypres.

Lord Selborne warned his hearers at a meeting not to believe Press statements as to the subject of compulsory service. He further said that there was no idea of legislation with a view to industrial compulsion.

Sir John French recently visited the Canadian Cavalry Brigade which includes the 2nd King Edward's Horse. He paid a tribute to the splendid manner in which they had volunteered to leave their horses and had gone into the trenches.

DON'T FORGET.

TODAY,

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW,

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, September 23:

Extraordinary General meeting.

Associação Portuguesa de Socorros Mutuos—Club Lusitano—

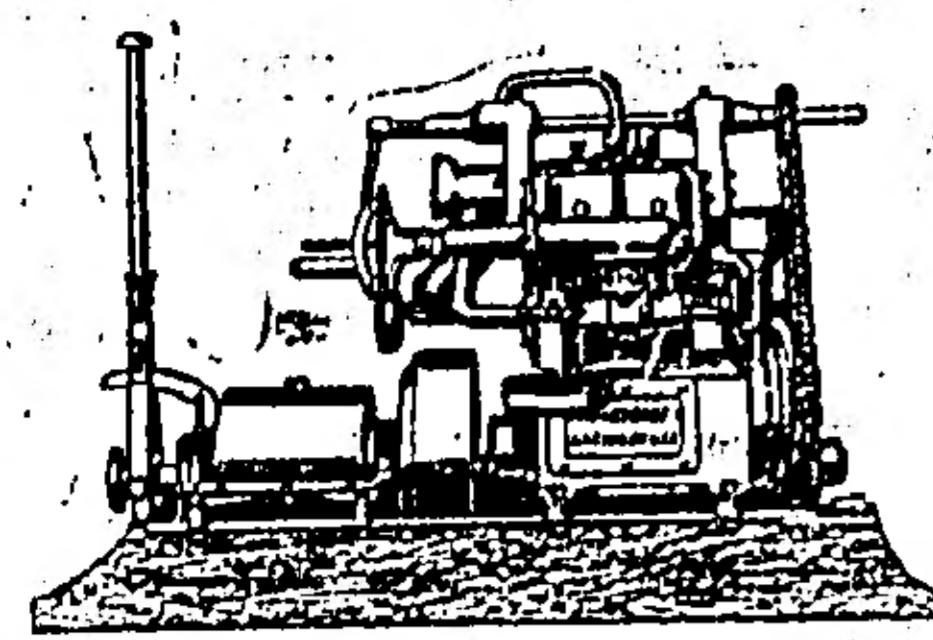
6.30 p.m.

Friday, September 24:

Lecture on Christian Science—

Chamber of Commerce Hall, City Hall, 5.30 p.m.

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor, Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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J. H. TAGGART,
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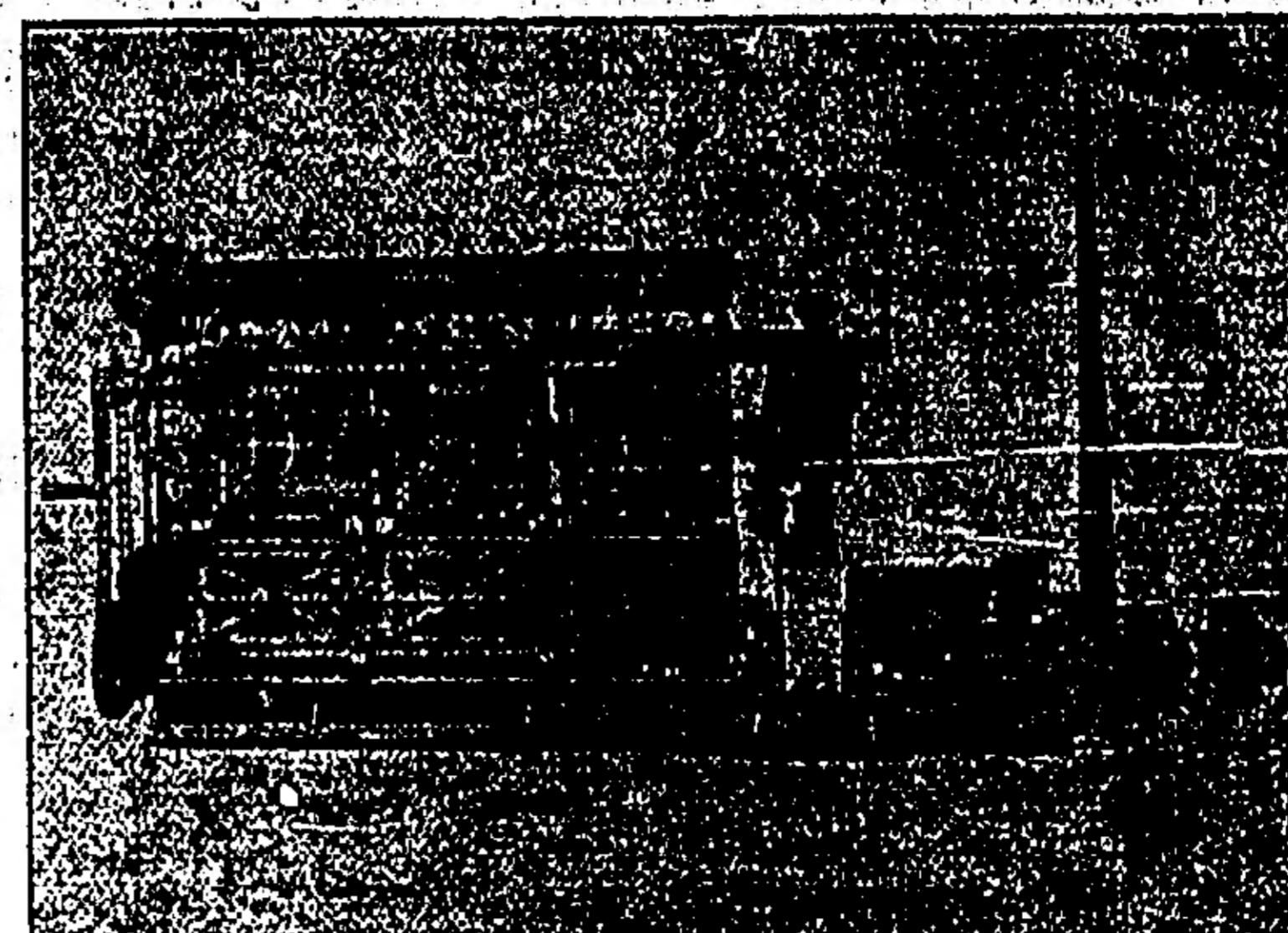
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post

Strenuous Measures Necessary.
If Parliament decides that it is unnecessary to call on every man to fight, who is able to fight, it should at least make it an offence, swiftly and severely punishable, for any man or body of men to adopt an attitude that shall make the work of the men in the trenches more difficult and more costly. The weakness, in this respect, that has been displayed of late tends to discredit Britain in the eyes of her allies, and it is full time that, once and for all, measures were taken to prevent recurrence of labour troubles. Mr. Ben Tillett, the well-known labour leader, was enthused with the right spirit when he recently said: "In a strike I am for my class, right or wrong; in a war I am for my country, right or wrong." A nation at war should know nothing of parties or trade unions. It should be a united nation, and unity should be secured by force if necessary.

Daily Press.

War and Eugenics.
The critic of the eugenists therefore deals chiefly with the theoretical side of the problem—the application of the laws of heredity to the known phenomena of war, and his conclusion is that the pessimistic argument is very ill-founded. "For my part," he writes, "I am inclined to think that the most potent factor is probably the tendency to revert to the racial mean, and this may well explain how nations have passed with little change through peace and war. If the peoples of our continent were really to become weaker, more sluggish, more stupid, more enslaved to preconceived ideas, then in truth we might despair of any ultimate good arising out of the present war. But I see no real cause to fear degeneracy. On the contrary, we may hope for an advance, not perhaps in racial qualities, but in the comprehension of our environment. After terrible carnage, the iniquity of the wars of religious persecution was at last realised. So may we hope that this conflict will lead ultimately to some further extension of the realm of justice in international affairs."

China Mail.

The Generosity and Good-will of Our Chinese Friends.

Since December last no fewer than nine classes have been held—four of the nine being for Chinese. Of the 120 candidates examined, 107 received certificates, which is a most gratifying result, and doubtless those that have not yet passed the test will soon be able to do so. Mr. Ralph informs us that Ladies' Voluntary Aid Detachment, with Lady May as Commandant—her Ladyship holding the Association's Medallion, having passed three examinations—has been in training for some months at the Military Hospital, Bowen Road, and at various lectures and classes. Several new classes are being formed, and thus it is clear that the local Centre of this wide-world organisation, whose humane object obliterates even racial distinctions, is indeed a very worthy branch of the parent body. All will sincerely hope that the members may never be called upon locally to put their proficiency into practice but that they are able to do so if necessary in an indication of praiseworthy thought to all.

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PHOTOGRAPHER.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1915.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Judicial Administration Reform. Governor Hsu of Fukien reports to the President that he is actively carrying on the reform in the judicial administration as is emphasised in a series of recent Mandates, says the *Peking Daily News*. The Courts' system has been simplified so that the Courts can do their work more efficiently. As regards the prison reform, the Governor estimates that to improve the conditions in a fit manner would cost \$20,000. Reserve Fund for Famine Relief.

In view of the fact that numerous requests have been pouring into the State Department from almost every province, asking for funds to relieve famine sufferers or to retain funds that should be transmitted to the Central Government for the use of relief, a scheme is now under consideration to create a reserve fund for famine purposes exclusively. The scheme proposed is in the nature of a sinking fund to which 1/200 of the total receipts from the provinces each year will be credited to this fund whilst the provinces will each deposit not less than \$50,000 every year to the same account. The funds will be deposited in the provincial treasuries and will under no circumstances be appropriated for any other purpose except famine relief. In addition to this cash reserve there will be also an emergency reserve of not less than 20,000 bags of rice (in each province?). Thus it is hoped that the budget will not be affected by any reasonably big calamity such as flood or drought.

Dr. Cook.

As we stated some weeks since there was a question of whether Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the North Pole claimant, and his party would be allowed to climb Mount Everest. After being held up in Calcutta for a month the explorer received, through the American Consul-General, a negative reply to his request addressed to the Indian Government to be allowed to make the ascent. There being no further object in remaining in India Dr. Cook and his party took their passages by the *Kum Sang* for Singapore on August 31. We presume he has brought his cinematograph paraphernalia with him as, according to Dr. Cook, his intention is to visit Sumatra, Java and Borneo, these being neutral countries abounding in pictureque scenery. — *Straits Times*.

The Haytian Revolution. That "liberty's a kind o' thing that don't agree with niggers" would seem to have some confirmation from the latest chapter in Haytian history says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The famous black Republic has just indulged in one of its periodical orgies of passion and slaughter. First, a mutiny drove the President from his "palace"; then his friend the Governor retaliated by killing 180 political prisoners; and now the mob has despatched both President and Governor. The late President came into power by a revolution only last January. Whether it is his virtues or his vices that have brought him to grief so speedily, we have no means of knowing.

Four Standard Times. There are no fewer than four standard times in Australasia corresponding to midnight in England—8 a.m. in Western Australia, 9.30 a.m. in South Australia, 10 a.m. in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania, and 11.30 a.m. in New Zealand. And as the British ultimatum to Germany concerning Belgium expired at midnight Berlin time, the war began at 11 p.m. English time. The whirling of our globes is in big handicap to such simultaneous celebrations in different longitudes. When, in October, 1909, San Francisco, rebuilt after the great earthquake of 1906, was "officially reopened to the world," President Taft suggested that at noon on the opening day the whole American nation should simultaneously drink to the future prosperity of San Francisco. But it was discovered that there are four noons in the United States (which embrace nearly sixty degrees of longitude), and agreement could not be reached as to which noon to select, the idea was dropped.

If you have lost your appetite for one of the big variety of choice dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE it is sure to tempt you.

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

London Friday, August 13. Have the Germans Failed? What every intelligent student of the war has been anxiously watching for many days is the German encircling movement in the East. Even the man in the street understands that the fall of Warsaw is of small importance compared with the annihilation of the Russian armies. That the Germans were out to accomplish this if they possibly could is quite evident. The colossal movement that swept round Poland from North to South is the biggest stroke of military strategy ever attempted. The German plan was to drive a wedge north and south, which would cut off the retreat of the Russian armies defending Warsaw. It is perhaps a little early for the cautious military critic to dogmatise on this subject, but at present it is to literally certain that the German plan has failed. The enemy hold Warsaw right enough and no doubt the Polish capital will witness the triumphant entry of the Kaiser Wilhelm at the head of his chosen legions, and much pomp and circumstance of victory in Sigismund Square. Already the new Teuton liberators of ancient Poland are in auguring the new freedom by setting up precisely the same regime that obtains in Belgium. The Poles have been mendaciously assured that the Germans do not make war on a civilian population. This announcement appears on the morning of the day that saw another Zeppelin raid on the English coast and about twenty women and children blown to bits. The Poles must have had their own doubts on the subject. Because for days before the city was evacuated by the Russians, death was rained upon it by German aviators. The new Military Governor of Poland promises to be benevolent. But meanwhile he holds a number of the leading Poles found in Warsaw as hostages of war. They are to be shot in platoons unless the city is absolutely submissive, or if the Russians happen to reappear on the scene. The last thing the Russians did in Warsaw was to execute summary justice on some Pro-German Poles who were jeering outside the houses of their pro-Russian compatriots and sinfully dangling ends of rope before their eyes. The Russians shot some of these dogs, and their souls must have gone straight to the nether regions.

A Barren Victory. So far as Warsaw is concerned the Germans found, when their cavalry pushed cautiously into its suburbs after swimming their horses across the river, that the place had been absolutely cleaned out. There was not an ounce of metal left in the city. Even the telegraph wires were cut off. If the same is true of the neighbouring fortresses now or shortly to be in the hands of the Germans, it is an amazing achievement, and shows that the Russian retreat must have been long foreseen and carefully prepared. But it is difficult to believe that the Russians can really have got away

the Allies possess. A special

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tribute is paid by a discriminating special correspondent in Gallipoli to the wonderful physique and careful valour of the Australian and New Zealand troops. They are described as physically the finest men now fighting in the war. They are as big as or bigger than the pick of the Prussian Guards, and whereas the latter are fat and stodgy, the Australians are gaunt and muscular athletes. They have discarded all possible clothing that they could, and are fighting barechested in abbreviated shorts and sun helmets. The Mediterranean sun has tanned them a dull brick colour, and they have taken to bomb-throwing like ducks to water. It is remarked that all our fighting men from Overseas, including the Canadians and the Indians, find a sort of sporting attraction in this new war game of chucking dynamite about. It is also noteworthy that the Australians and the Indians, who shared the same honour and perils on the historic occasion of the landing, and have fought side by side ever since, have become sworn friends and brothers-in-arms.

In the West.

Everybody is perhaps naturally asking what is going to happen next in the West. Fighting has

been going on all the time right

along the line from the sea to the

Vosges, but it has been more or

less sporadic fighting, like siege

operations, and the main offensive

is still delayed. But it is coming

right enough. Huge reserves of

men and munitions are now in

position. Kitchener's Army is

in the field, hardened, well drilled

in the real thing, and trained to

an oceane. All great military

strategists, before and since and

including Napoleon, have recog-

nised that the most difficult

and delicate manoeuvre in war is

to select the right moment and

the best means of converting a

general defensive into a general

offensive. General Joffre and his

Staff have patiently been waiting

until the right moment seemed

to them to be at hand. They have

been waiting until the German

strength had been worn down to

a certain level, and until sufficient

reserves of ammunition have

been collected to ensure

Continued on Extra.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Small furnished house on Peak for married couple from October, November or end of December for 6, 9 or 12 months. Box "H.J." o/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—4 h.p. Motor Cycle, with side car, late 1914 model.—Apply "X.Y.Z." o/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of China, Glassware etc. For permit to view and further information apply to R.C. Morton, Agent, Pacific Mail S.S., Co., King's Building.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.'s Godowns 1 & 2 connected by covered alleyway located on Section B Marine Lot 243, Kennedy Town. Crown Rent \$160.00 per annum, together with permanent Steel Pier opposite godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.

Steamer Lauau "America" in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914. For further information apply to R.C. Morton, Agent.

LOST.

LOST on Thursday, September 16th, An English Pocket Spaniel Bitch. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to No. 1 Beaconsfield Arcade.

\$25. DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST.—Brindled Scotch Terrier Dog; answers to name of Mac. Lost in the vicinity of Kowloon City. Any one returning same to D. Logan, Kowloon Dock will be rewarded to the extent of \$25.

FOUND.

FOUND.—A key; probably of a safe. Apply Hongkong Telegraph Office.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Karavolos, Shanghai.

Mengsoonseng, Bangkok.

Nutter, Port Adelaide.

J.M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Hangang, Chefoo.

Raymondios, 133, Connaught Road, Yokohama.

Rayward Tangomaru, Kobo.

Yiezhan & Co., Queen's Road, Shanghai.

Tongsangloong, Kobo.

Dorsienku, Shanghai.

Chingun 33 Connaught Road, Shanghai.

Kingzang, Chungeng Queen's Road, Shanghai.

L. BLACK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1915.

CHINING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road, Con.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road, Con.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road, Con.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road, Con.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

ONLY BACKSEAT THE BULLDOG EVER TAKES



**ROBT. PORTER & CO.'S.
BULLDOG
ALES and STOUT
ARE RIGHT IN THE FRONT ROW**

SOLE AGENTS,

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
HONGKONG**

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve
the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

中和無井酒製造公司
Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.
SAYER.—At the Matilda Hospital, on Sunday, the 19th September, 1915, George John Budd Sayer, of Gorleston, Great Yarmouth, beloved husband of Charlotte Knight Sayer, Funeral will pass the Monument at 5.30 p.m. To-day.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1915.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Public Works Department, like other good things and men in this world, is not without its perennial critics; but its Report for 1914 shows that it has made itself responsible for a very great deal of useful and arduous work in the Colony since that for 1913 was issued. The Department's area of work is a large one, for it takes in almost every matter from the maintenance of lighthouses to the erection of Government and other buildings, and from the dredging of foreshores to the upkeep of Chinese cemeteries. As with other Government Departments, when the rate-payer looks at the amount expended in the course of the year—in this case the sum is well over two and a half million dollars—he involuntarily asks himself if he and his brethren in misfortune are getting their money's worth.

In English money the P.W.D. has got through a quarter of a million pounds—at first sight a stupendous amount for so small a colony as this; yet one that is fully justified if it can be shown that the Colony has had its quarter of a million's worth. Ratepayers may have their own opinion on this point, but they will have to admit, nevertheless, that the P.W.D. has enormously increased in activity and that it is nearer at the present moment to giving full value for money than it has ever been before. Any and every year there is a steady drain on its exchequer for the maintaining of the thousands of concerns that come under its direct control; and, in addition, each year sees the beginning of some fresh movement which is intended to benefit the community, but which cannot be carried out without funds. Manifestly it is not fair to discuss the P.W.D.'s figures at all, unless this can be done at very considerable length and by persons trained in accountant work; for an enormous share of its time and money is devoted to work for the various Government departments; and in many other ways its accounts must necessarily be more or less abstract. What really concerns the general public is: Has Hongkong benefited, no matter whether one million or twenty have been expended?

Looking round as we see that the roads of the Colony have immensely improved during the last year or two, and we also see that the class of building in course of erection is of a more satisfactory nature than was formerly the case. Greater restrictions are being gradually imposed on the Chinese contractors, and the Department is bestirring itself in the matter of the regulations applying to the constitution of mortar, etc. Of course there remain many points on which the law is not enforced to the degree that one could wish; but the P.W.D.'s duties appear to overlap in so many instances with those of the Police on the one hand and of the Sanitary Board on the other, that it is not always easy to see where the real offence lies. We sometimes wonder if the ratio between expenditure here in Hongkong itself and in the New Territory is fair one. People living on the island, elsewhere than on the Peak, have many grievances which one feels might be attended to a little more expeditiously, but which cannot receive a just amount of attention because the Department's energies and capital are being expended in districts that matter far less. But the great thing, after all, is that the Department is showing definite signs of atoning for its past sins, negligence and ignorance.

Another Old Inhabitant's Death.
Following closely on the death of so old an inhabitant of the Colony as Mr. A. O'D'Gourdin, we have to record that of Mr. G. J. B. Sayer, who had spent twenty-five years here. Though he originally came to Hongkong in the Government service he had practised, as an architect and civil engineer, independently for some ten years. Mr. Sayer's later years had been marked by much domestic sorrow, which he bore with a brave cheerfulness that was the admiration of all who knew him. He was a busy man; yet he found time to devote an enormous amount of energy to the raising of funds for the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund for the troops in Flanders; indeed it was owing to his unflinching perseverance that the fund ever reached so high a figure as it has done in the past. Nor was it until almost the very end that he allowed ill health to interfere with this good work. We would offer our sincerest sympathies to Mrs. Sayer and to the deceased gentleman's children.

The Police Reserve Concert.
It is only human to like to feel that one's words have been fulfilled. For the past three or four years the Telegraph has been persistently urging that it is possible to dispel some of the gloom of Hongkong by means of promenade concerts, open air band performances, etc. After a long struggle we succeeded in getting the authorities to see eye to eye with us over the desirability of establishing a weekly band night at North Point, and the numbers that regularly attend are sufficient proof of the justice of our cause. The energetic officials of the Police Reserve have not waited to be urged. They have taken the bit between their teeth and have gone right ahead; with the result that the promenade concert in the Botanical Gardens on Saturday was—literally—an unprecedented success. At least a couple of thousand people, of all sorts and conditions, put in an appearance, and the evening was an altogether delightful one. The D.S.P. of the Reserves is not one who likes either thanks or compliments, but, under the circumstances it would be ridiculous to neglect to hint that he has been the soul of this movement—even as he has been of the getting together and training of the Reserves themselves; and the Colony certainly owes a big debt of gratitude to him, and, for that matter, to the officers who have so loyally backed him up. We understand that a weekly concert will be arranged if possible, which is the best piece of local news we have heard for a long time.

Enemy Firms and Local Prices.
Among the things, which we never hope to understand in this world is the system that guides the liquidators of former enemy firms in their arrangement of prices. It is by no means an uncommon thing for our readers to find that the said liquidators have very considerably raised the figure of the wares of which they are disposing, for no apparent reason. To give a concrete instance, this morning we sent for an article sold by what was once an enemy firm. The price at which the German owners were wont to sell it was \$2.50. This morning we were charged \$3. We are not going to sit down and cry about fifty cents, but what about the principle of the thing? We can understand that commodities brought out from Home during the past year have necessarily increased in cost, on account of higher freight, insurance, etc. But the article which we were buying was in the Colony long before war broke out! Explain, those who can.

THE SUI FONG.

Two Bodies Found by the Police.
There is nothing further to report in connection with the sunken launch, Sui Fong, with the exception that two bodies have been found by the police. The launch is still as she was on Saturday, submerged.

DAY BY DAY.

FROM IGNORANCE OUR COMFORT FLOWS.
THE ONLY WRETCHED ARE THE WIFE.—Matthew Prior.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 81;
sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75;
sunshine.

Count the Columns.
On Saturday Telegraph published 432 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 38 published.

The Mails.
United Kingdom and Canadian Mails.—Closes per s.s. Tama Maru to-morrow at 3 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow per s.s. Liangchow at 3 p.m.

Sharp Market News—Opening Official Quotations.

Douglas.—\$88, buyers x div.
Hongkong C. and M. S. S. Co.
Ltd.—\$20, buyers.

Shell Transport.—90 sellers.

Shanghai Docks.—Tls. 61 sellers.

Rauba.—\$33, nom.

Humphrey's Estates.—\$7.15 sellers.

Ewos.—Tls. 180, buyers.

Tramways.—\$5.15 buyers.

Green Islands.—\$9, buyers.

Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co. Ltd.—\$78, buyers.

Dockers.—\$31, buyers.

Langkawi.—Tls. 301 sellers.

Indes (combined).—\$156, buyers.

Union Waterboats.—\$16 buyers.

Shanghai Cottons.—Tls. 105 sales.

H. K. Ropes.—\$29, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is \$19 5/8d.

To-morrow's Anniversary
To-morrow is the 45th anniversary of the French Government's rejection of Bismarck's demands.

Remanded.
Two Chinese were remanded at the Police Court, this morning on charge preferred by Sergeant Pinott, of having 100 lbs. of opium on board a boat.

Sent to the Hospital.
An aman reading in Tin Lok Lane has been sent to the hospital suffering from injuries sustained through falling from a second floor window.

ALLEGED REVENGE.

Man Dies From Stab Wounds.
It is alleged in a police account that a Chinese who was partner in the Pak Sam Restaurant, 71, Reclamation Street, Yaumati, and who died yesterday morning a few minutes after being stabbed, was the victim of a discharged fok. It appears that, about 3.30 a.m., cries of "save life" were raised in the restaurant, and investigation revealed that Wu Chi-kat, aged 62, had been attacked by a man armed with a knife. The man escaped after the alleged stabbing, to an adjoining house, but he was there arrested by P.C. Murphy. It is supposed that he sought revenge for having been dismissed from the restaurant.

The accused was brought before Mr. Lindeell, at the Police Court, this morning, and remanded.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

September 1	... Tons 211
2	214
3	203
4	208
5	105
6	203
7	201
8	109
9	219
10	214
11	215
12	208
13	207
14	200
15	215
16	223
17	205
18	204
19	201
Total to 19th inst.	3950
Daily average	207.89

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

AFFAIRS IN SWEDEN.

The Coming Great Battle.

Whatever may be the actual position on the Eastern front all sources seem to agree that a big struggle is about to come off.

One of the later wires represents the Germans as claiming to have captured Vilna. In view of the fact that the German official communiques are of a less wildly lying order than they were a few months back, there seems no reason why we should not accept this statement; though the capitulation of the Russians at this particular point probably would have no final effect on the general situation.

Authorities seem to be pretty much of one mind as to the likelihood of Vilna forming one of the points on the real line of fight; but taking all recent statements together, it would seem that the actual tug of war must be either much farther north or else much farther south.

Neither the Austrian comique nor the German war correspondents appear to have a high opinion of the enemy's chances in the latter, though they lay the blame on the bad roads.

Privately we should have thought that if a road is bad for the Germans it cannot be particularly good for the Russians.

While speaking of our Eastern ally it is well to notice that political affairs in Petrograd form a healthy contrast to what is obtaining in London. The fact emerging above everything is the patriotic restraint of all parties of the Duma.

Petrograd seems able to get through very comfortably without any Labour Member's getting up and threatening a railway strike.

In the West.

There is still no end to the weary waiting in the Western theatre. Odd dribbles of good news come in occasionally; e.g. the French successes at St. Mihiel reported in this morning's wire; but we get nothing substantial though one lives in hopes. A letter cable speaks of "marked artillery activity" and of another repulse of the Germans. Of course an end must come to all this artillery work, before very long, and, if our munitions supply is kept up, there is not much room for question as to what sort of end it will be. Doubtless the long delay is not without its strengthening elements where the Allies as a whole are concerned.

What we lose on the swings we make on the roundabouts, and while Germany is employing her most formidable artillery in this part of the field she cannot be sending additional help to her men in the East.

The Neutrals.
Three neutral nations—Holland, America and Sweden—figure in the morning's wires. Uncasiness and indignation are said to be aroused among the Dutch at the continual violation of their territory, by the German airships. It is clear, and has been for some time, from the tone of the Dutch papers, that the original pro-German feeling in Holland has died out.

Holland has had ample opportunity, from her nearness to Belgium, to study German methods of fairness and manliness and it may be said that by this time she knows just exactly what to think of her former friend.

She also knows that Germany means to drag her into the combat if humanly possible. The reference to America is only a minor one; merely that she has another No. ready. Like Mr. Micawber, she would write Notes even if it were a hanging offence to do so.

The Swedish affair is more interesting. The Stockholm authorities, by prohibiting the coasting trade in forbidden goods, show themselves fully anxious to play the game; and we hope that they will send in a stiff bill to Germany when all is over, in order to compensate themselves for their losses.

The suggestion that Britain may come to terms with Sweden as to the issue of licences for commodities on the "prohibited" list, is full of interest, and we shall await with curiosity further news on the subject.

THE MOTOR AMBULANCE.

HONGKONG WOMEN'S GIFT.

Subscription List No. 4.

The following is the fourth Subscription list:

Mrs. S. H. Aitken, Miss Marjory Aitken, Mrs. A. F. Arculli, Mrs. H. Madar, Misses Z. and J. Arculli, Mrs. O. Arculli, Mrs. A. K. Arculli, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. George Barker, Marjory and Dorothy Beckwith, Miss Olive Beaumont, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Bath, B—(The), E. J. B., C. M. B. H. S. B., Mrs. J. W. Carroll, Mrs. Crees, Miss Vera Crees, Mrs. Alfred Crew, Mrs. Danby, Mrs. J. Fletcher, Mrs. W. J. B. Fletcher, A. M. E., Mrs. Forbes (Swallow), Mrs. McLean Gibson, Mrs. Gomes, Mrs. D. Harvey, Mrs. Haywood, Miss Haywood, Mrs. Paul Hodgeson, Miss Vera Hodgeson, Mrs. J. Hooper, Mrs. Hornby, Dorie Hornby, Nancy Hornby, E. E. J. Mrs. W. Kien, Mrs. H. A. Lammett, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Lindall, 3 L. A. "Mollie and Dot," S. M. Miss Mac, Mrs. MacKenzie, the Misses MacKenzie, Mrs. MacKichan, Mrs. Mohler, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. H. M. Nemazee, Misses Packham, "Pedestrians," Mrs. Pennyfather, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Eldon Potter (omitted from 1st list by mistake), Pamela and Noelle Potter, Mrs. Raynor, Mrs. Reichmann, Miss Rita, Mrs. A. Ritchie, Mrs. Scott (2nd donation), Miss Shaw, Mrs. Shenton, Miss Annette (accidentally omitted from last list), Mrs. Shoes, Mrs. Morton-Smith, Mrs. Stark, Miss Stoner, Mrs. H. Summers, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Wimble, Mrs. W. G. Worcester.

Collected by Alexandra Cafe: Mrs. Howard, Anonymous.

Collected by Cafe Wiseman: Mrs. Apca, Mrs. J. Doyle, Mrs. N. S. Moses, Ned, Mrs. T. J. Richards, Mrs. C. Scott, Mrs. Stanley Smith, Mrs. J. J. Stubbing, Mrs. A. M. Thorhill, M. R. Webb.

Collected by Mrs. Coppin: A. Young, E. Q., Mrs. A. E. Wright, Miss Enid Wright, Master Dudley Coppin.

Collected by Dairy Farm: Miss M. Manuk, Mrs. J. McCorquodale.

Collected by Hongkong Hotel: Mrs. H. N. Beaurepaire, Mrs. P. S. Shee, Miss E. A., Miss E. L., Mrs. L. Y., Eddie, My Joy, Mrs. H. W. G., Mrs. H. B. Bridger.

Collected by Miss Lammett: Mrs. T. Arthur, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Charles Lammett, Mrs. G. P. Lammett, Miss E. Lammett, Miss Robertson, Miss Woodcock, Miss E. Woodcock.

Collected by Miss Square: Margaret Alison, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Grimshaw, Mrs. M. McIver, Mrs. R. Sutherland, Snuffer's Friends, collected by Eddie, Mrs. John Rodger.

Tots..... \$ 800.30
Already acknowledged.. 3,283.50

Grand total..... \$ 34,088.80

It is earnestly requested that those who have not already subscribed towards the Motor Ambulance Fund, will do so as soon as possible, as the promoters of the Scheme are most anxious to wire the total sum home by the end of this month.

\$1,431.20 is still required to complete the necessary sum i.e. \$5,500.00.

We've just found that we are letting our educated one off too easily this week, for this very morning as ever was, he has been talking about the "Mosaïques Maritimes." If the shipping companies are making provision for passage it would account for the sea trip recently taken by a well-known Hongkongite.

THE PROMENADE CONCERT.

WELL DONE POLICE RESERVES!

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION IN THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

The promenade concert given on Saturday night, under the auspices of the Hongkong Police Reserve, was an unquestioned success; a far bigger success, in fact, than any local attempt at an outdoor entertainment within our recollection. The weather was entirely on the side of the promoters, the evening being dry, and not excessively hot.

No spot in Hongkong lends itself better to illumination than the Gardens, but, in the opinion of the oldest inhabitants, their possibilities in that direction have never been so fully taken advantage of as on this occasion. The decoration was entirely in the hands of Sergt. Ribeiro, H.K.P.R., and three constables of the Portuguese Company: Mathias, Brito, and Barro; and it is difficult to praise too highly the hard work which they put in during the two or three days before the concert, and the brilliant result achieved. The central bandstand was artistically made from bent bamboo, and, by artificial light, had all the appearance of being a permanent metal structure.

The Band of the 74th Punjabis, under Mr. Christian, played its best and gave a programme that was in excellent taste. This included such popular and ever welcome items as Suppe's "Poet and Peasant" and "The Rosary," as well as selections from "The Geisha," "The Quaker Girl" and "A Country Girl." The Police Reserve Band, under Bandmaster Gonzales, also did some meritorious work, and its playing met with no little appreciation. The band is as yet in its infancy, but, from its performance on Saturday, one feels that it will not disappoint those who expect great things of it presently.

The lady and gentleman who contributed the vocal items may be described as new to the Colony, but their singing was of such a character as to make one feel that they cannot be heard too often. Mrs. Villiers Smyth, who played a violin obbligato to her songs, sang "Somewhere a Voice is Calling" and, in response to prolonged demands for an encore, "The Pipes of Pan" from "The Arcadians." In the second half of the programme her rendering of the popular "Come Sing to Me" evoked even greater applause than before, and as an encore she gave "Bid Me to Love." It is earnestly to be hoped that the H.K.P.R. will succeed in persuading Mrs. Villiers Smyth to sing at subsequent concerts, for it is seldom that Hongkong hears a voice so rich and so exquisitely trained. As she left the platform she was presented with a hand-some bouquet by P.C. Edward Ho Tung.

Mr. H. E. Muriel's song, "The Trumpeter," was enthusiastically received. Like Mrs. Villiers Smyth, he seemed to experience none of the trials that one usually associates with open air singing, and he had no difficulty in making his fine, full baritone penetrate to all parts of the garden. As an encore, Mr. Muriel sang "King Charles."

We would like to add a word of appreciation regarding P.C. George Grindle, H.K.P.R., the accompanist of the evening. Few pianists who have ever been to Hongkong seem to realise that accompanying is an art in itself; Mr. Grindle is one of the tiny minority that does; and, on this occasion he was quite up to his usual dainty and sympathetic form.

The attendance was a record one, both from a representative and a numbers point of view. His Excellency and Lady May, accompanied by a large party from Government House, were present; as were also the Hon. the Captain Superintendent of Police, Mr. Justice Comperis, the French Consul General, Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D. S. P. (Reserve) and a large number of army officers, including Lt. Col. Illes. The inspectors, sergeants and constables of the Police Reserve, all in their smart white uniform, showed up in strong force; and there was, in addition, a very generous sprinkling of bluesocks and of troops in khaki. We have never seen a function in Hongkong which

TELEGRAMS.

STEFANSSON ALIVE.

Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph." Received September 18.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa news has been received that M. Vilhjalmur Stefansson is alive. He was the leader of a Canadian Polar Expedition and was long regarded as dead.

[M. Vilhjalmur Stefansson was Commander of a Canadian Arctic Expedition which sailed from Victoria, B. C., in June 1913, for four years' exploration north of Canada and Alaska.]

DISCOVERY OF NEW LAND.

Received September 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that M. V. Stefansson and his companions, were for seven months on ice and lived on the scantiest of rations. They reached Banks Land famished and wornout, from thence they reached Baillie Island, where whalers found them in the best of health and spirits. They discovered new land to the south westward of Patrick's Land.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of September 20, 1914.

American Peace Overtures Dropped.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that President Wilson has virtually abandoned his peace endeavours and now awaits a definite expression from one of the belligerents.

Germany Willing to "Call it a Draw."

Reuter's correspondent at Washington reports that the German Ambassador to-day states that Germany is willing to call the war a draw and make peace on the basis that Germany in Europe should not be dismembered.

Lessons for Germany to Learn.

Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressed Welshmen at a Queen's Hall recruiting meeting, at which all parties were represented on the platform.

He emphasised that we could not have refrained from war without national dishonour and denounced German treaty breaking.

He declared that Germany must be taught to respect treaties in the future and that Germany's barbarism must be stamped out.

Australian Submarine Lost.

The Press Bureau announces that the Admiralty have received a cable from Australia reporting the loss of Submarine A. E. 1. No details are yet to hand.

Prince of Wales Volunteers for Active Service.

The Press Bureau announces that the Prince of Wales approached Earl Kitchener, saying that he urgently desired to proceed to the front. As His Highness has not completed his military training, Earl Kitchener submitted to His Majesty that it is undesirable that the Prince of Wales should at present proceed on active service.

The Most Important Battle.

In Paris, the consensus of opinion is that the Battle of the Aisne is the most important since the beginning of the war. It is not a rearguard action, but a supreme encounter closing the era of big operations on French soil.

It can be realised that the Allies' gains will necessarily be slow owing to the enormous strength of the German positions. Final success will probably be achieved by threatening German communications.

Peace Talk Ridiculed.

The English papers ridicule the talk of peace.

drew together representatives of

so many of the varying

elements that make up "the

public" of the Colony; every

European social class was

represented, as were large numbers of

Portuguese, Indians and Chinese.

Great credit is due to the

H.K.P.R. picnickers who were re-

sponsible for maintaining order

among the chair coolies at the

gate, and who kept an eye on the

ground; but—Why will some

people talk at the top of their

voices when a solo is being sung;

or when the band is playing

pianissimo? (The offenders were

not all Asiatics.)

It is understood that arrange-

ments are being made for another

concert next Saturday.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Arson Case Postponed.

The September Criminal Sessions opened this morning at the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rae Davies, there being seven cases in the calendar involving sixteen prisoners. The charges were disobedience of the Deportation Ordinance, arson, possession of explosive substances under suspicious circumstances, possession of stolen property and three cases of gang robbery.

In the case of Hung Hok Lai, Ng Kai and Kong Ka Kui, charged with arson at 168, Queen's Road East, Mr. F. O. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, for the defence, made an application that the case be put over until next sessions.

He had only just received instructions; it was not only a serious case, but, as his Lordship knew, was heavy in the sense of requiring considerable reading. He felt he could not do justice to his clients by proceeding to-day, and as the Court would not be available on any other day this week he would ask for the case to go over until next sessions.

His Lordship agreed that the case was one in which the prisoners should receive the benefits of counsel, and, the Attorney General having no objection, the case was accordingly adjourned until next sessions.

Returned Banishoo Punished.

Wong Ming, alias Wong Chung-kam, pleaded guilty to a charge of disobedience of the Deportation Ordinance.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, said the man was convicted of stealing on June 26, 1913, and banished on the completion of his sentence, for five years. He returned before the expiration of that time and on August 24, of last year, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for breach of the deportation order. (He was banished again for 2 years and had again returned.

The prisoner said that while he was away the flood had occurred, demolished his house and drowned his parents. He returned to the Colony to find his wife and get some money to rebuild his house. He had found his wife when he was arrested.

His Lordship pointed out to the prisoner that if his story were true, his wife could have remitted the money to Canton, and sentenced him to eighteen months hard labour.

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Peace Talk Ridiculed.

The English papers ridicule the talk of peace.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF SELECTED

FILLET HADDOCKS

AND

KIPPERS.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

REFRESHING SLEEP CAN BE SECURED BY COOL, COMFORTABLE,

SUMMER WEAR.

Our Zephyr Sleeping Suits

ARE IDEAL.

The Fabrics are Light and Cool
The Designs are Fresh Looking
and Smart.

The Cut Permits of Perfect Comfort.

The Quality is the Best FOR
CASH.

PRICE \$5.00

PER SUIT.



IF YOU PREFER CEYLON FLANNEL

We have Ranges of Light
Weight Fabrics that are sure
to Please

PRICE \$4.75 AND \$6.00

SILK AND WOOL PYJAMAS

PRICE \$14.00 PER SUIT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., 20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

"SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and SHANGHAI.

"ST. EGBERT."
having arrived from the above
Port, Consignees of cargo by her
are hereby informed that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Limited,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

"ST. EGBERT."
Sequel to a Piracy.
In the Second Court before Mr.
Justice Gomperts, and a jury,
Chau On and Pang Fu-Chun,
were charged with unlawfully
being in possession of goods stolen
outside the Colony.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M.
Hodgson, prosecuted.

The prisoners pleaded not
guilty.

The jury was composed of the
following:—Messrs. W. F. She-
wan, foreman, O. F. Carvalho, J.
Franco, C. C. Dixon, A. S. Currie,
H. A. Castro, T. M. Nichol.

(Continued on Eztra.)

"ST. EGBERT."

having arrived from the above
Port, Consignees of cargo by her
are hereby informed that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Limited,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

"ST. EGBERT."
Goods not cleared by the 25th
September will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
godowns, where they will be
examined on 24th Sept. at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must
be presented within 10 days of
arrival otherwise they will not be
recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

No Claim will be recognised
after the Goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Godown,
where they will be examined on
29th Sept. at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised
if filed after October 4th, 1915.

K. DOI,
Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, September 20th, 1915.

Evening Dress Essentials

SHIRTS

COLLARS

SOCKS

PUMPS

WAISTCOATS

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
WWEI, C'foo & Tientsin	Cheongshing	Tues., 21st Sept. at d'light
HINSONG	Choysang	Wed., 22nd Sept. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Wed., 22nd Sept. at noon
STORE, Pang & Cutta	Laisang	Thur., 23rd Sept. at 3 p.m.
WWEI & Tientsin	Chipshing	Fri., 24th Sept. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 25th Sept. at 3 p.m.
KORE & Moji	Kumsang	Sun., 26th Sept. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 2nd Oct. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai, and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

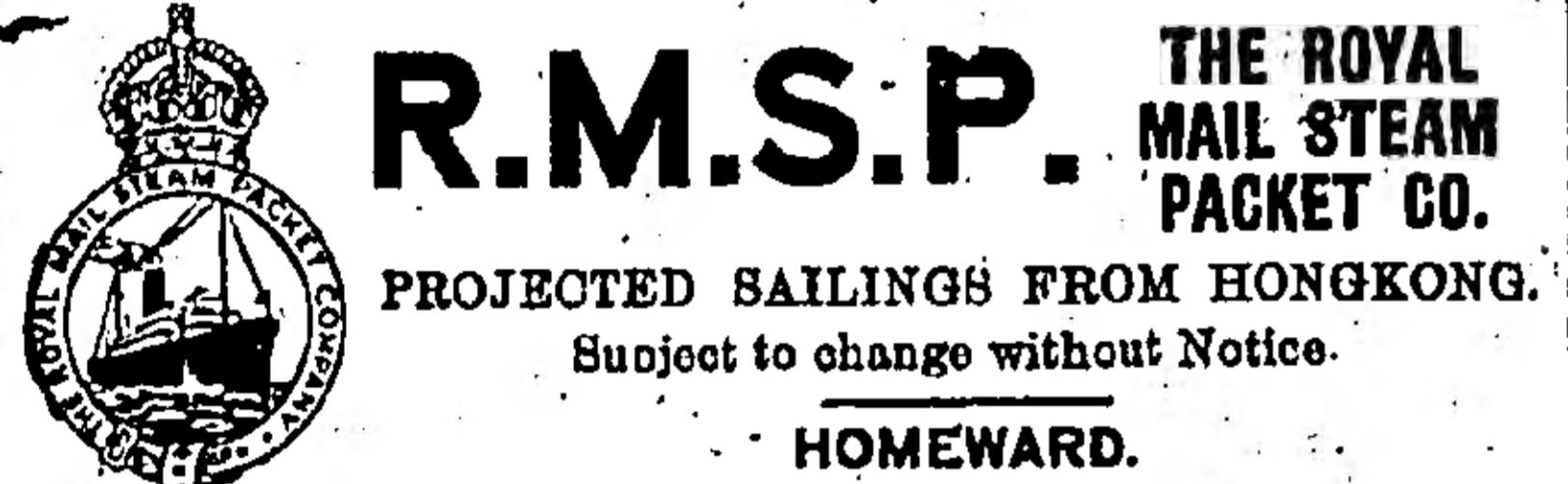
† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei.

† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukau, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.



HOMeward.

For Steamer Date of Departure.
LONDON Merionethshire Beginning of Oct.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

[9]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

[14]

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S. S. CO.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.
VIA SUEZ.

The Steamship
For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

Hongkong 20th May, 1915.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
M'los, L'don via S'pore etc.	Yasska M.	N. Y. K.	23, Sept.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call London	Nantin	P. & O.	24, Sept.
Marseilles via Ports	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	25, Sept.
London via Usual Ports of Call London	Paul Locat	M. M.	2, Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Nore	P. & O.	8, Oct.
	"of Hankow	B. L. L.	8, Oct.
	Paul Locat	M. M.	16, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

V'la, B.C., & S'tle via K'lung &c.	Tumba M.	N. Y. K.	21, Sept.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c. Kathiawar	B. L.	D. & Co.	24, Sept.
New York via Suez Canal	Pathan	T. K. K.	25, Sept.
San F'cisco via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	P. M. Co.	28, Sept.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	J. M. Co.	B. of Oct.
Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Indrakuala	O. S. K.	8, Oct.
V'la, & T'ma via K'lung, S'hai, &c.	Tacoma M.	T. K. K.	12, Oct.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Shiyo M.	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.
San Foo via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	T. K. K.	10, Nov.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Seiyo M.	P. M. Co.	4, Jan.
Ports via Japan			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manilla	Taiyuan	B. & S.	24, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manilla	Empire	G. L. Co.	13, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manilla	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Oct.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	21, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	21, Sept.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	21, Sept.
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	24, Sept.
We'naiwei and Tientsin	Chipping	J. M. Co.	24, Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	24, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	25, Sept.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	25, Sept.
Mauritius and South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	28, Sept.
S'pore, F'ang, R'goon & Calcutta	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	2, Oct.
Manila	Yuen sang	J. M. Co.	2, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	V. Oiota	M. M.	4, Oct.
Shanghai	Tikembang	J. O. J. L.	5, Oct.
Shanghai	Novara	P. & O.	9, Oct.
Shanghai	Tjibandas	J. O. J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tjibandas	J. O. J. L.	Q. deep.

TO SAIL

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. ss. MONGOLIA left Yokohama on Monday, September 13, for Hongkong via Manila etc.

The ships have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's ss. YASAKA MARU due to arrive at Hongkong on the 22nd instant.

The T. K. K. ss. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on March 19, 1916.

The T. K. K. ss. SEIYO MARU 14,000 Tons will sail from this port for General via Moji, Nagoya, Yokohama, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Salina, San Balboa, Calvo, Alcatraz Islands and Valparaiso on Wednesday 10th November at noon.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The R. M. ss. MONTEAGLE arrived M'los on Friday the 19th Sept. at 10 a.m. left M'los on Friday, the 19th Sept. at 10 p.m. due to arrive Kobe on Saturday the 18th Sept. at 5 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Royal Waterhouse & Co. ss. GARNAR WINSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 29th September, leaves for Shanghai on the 1st October.

The Frank Waterhouse & Co. ss. UNKAI MARU from Moji via Manila is due at Hongkong on the 20th September, leaves for Vancouver and Seattle on the 22nd September.

The s.s. MUTTRA left Calcutta on the 16th inst. morning and may be expected here on or about the 1st October.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Glenoyle, Br. ss. 2,389, W. McGlin, 7th Inst.—Rangoon, 1st Inst., Gen.—China.

Hangchow, Br. ss. 999, Mathias, 8th Inst.—Keban, 5th Inst., Coal—B. & S.

Manopouri, Br. ss. 1,288, Maxwell, 10th Inst.—Moji, 5th Inst., Geo. G. & Co.

Sochi Maru, Jap. ss. 1,006, A. Kobayashi, 10th Inst.—Tokyo, 9th Inst., Gen.—USK.

St. Albans, Br. ss. 25,38, E. T. Pilcher, 12th Inst.—Kobe, 7th Inst., Gen.—G. L. & B.

Yuen sang, Br. ss. 1,188, W. M. Memoy, 1st Inst.—Manila, Gen.—J.M. & Co.

Japan, Br. ss. 3,803, C. P. Seddon, 14th Inst.—Kobe, Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Artemis, Dut. ss. 2,311, F. Redeker, 15th Inst.—Balki Japan, 7th Inst., Kermele oil—P. F. Co.

Telresias, Dut. ss. 4,822, D. Robinson, 15th Inst.—Singapore, 19th Inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Dagfin Norv. ss. 697, A. F. Solveren, 16th Inst.—Hongay, 14th Inst., Coal—Order.

Derwent, Br. ss. 1,530, Medgy, 16th Inst.—Salgon, 11th Inst., Rice—B. & S.

Chengtu, Br. ss. 1,338, J. Speed, 15th Inst.—Bombay, 8th Inst., Rice—B. & S.

Iota (Clarke), Br. ss. 3,402, R. S. B. Butler, 17th Inst.—Colombo, 4th Inst., Gen.—P. & O. Co.

Keljo Maru, Jap. ss. 1,116, D. Imaidzu, 17th Inst.—Pahol, 15th Inst., Gen.—O. O.

Kumsang, Gen. E. Knight, 18th Inst.—Singapore, Gen.—I.C.S.N. Co.

Chekiang, B. ss. 1,177, Hussey, 18th Inst.—Salgon, 16th Inst., Rice—Order.

Hue, Fr. ss. 739, A. Cornelissen, 17th Inst.—Haphong, 15th Inst., Gen.—A. H. Marti.

TO SAIL.

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"UNKAI MARU"

will be despatched on or about the 23rd September.

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1915.

FROM THE PULPIT.

The Compassion of Jesus.

Sermon preached by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle in St. John's Cathedral Yesterday.

St. Luke VII, 11-15. The only visible remains of the ancient village of Nain are some tombs hewn in the rock, seen as the traveller approaches the village by a road which gradually rises, winding out of the fruitful valley of Jezred or Eschalon. From the village a mournful procession was wending its way towards these tombs when they met Jesus. This was in the early days of His ministry when His popularity was growing and He was accompanied by a crowd of admirers and disciples. The two processions met, and formed a strange contrast; those who followed Jesus were rejoicing at the presence amongst them of the great prophet—the other procession was no doubt rending the air with the mournful shouting and groaning of the tired weepers—it would indeed have been a cold heart which remained unmoved at the sight of the widowed mother's grief. For it was as sad a case as one could meet. The young man who was being borne to the tomb "was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow." It was not likely that Jesus would be unmoved by the woman's sorrow, nor was it fitting that death should thus flaunt his victory in the very presence of the Prince of Life.

Turning first to the weeping mother, He bids her "weep not." Then, approaching the bier, from which the rabbi would have shrank for fear of desecration He lays his hand upon it, at which the bearers stood still, and then He addresses the corpse in words of authority: "Young man, I say unto thee arise, and he that was dead sat up and began to speak and he delivered him to his mother. And there came a fear on all and they glorified God." It was at Shunnon, a village on the other side of the very hill on which Nain stood, that Elisha had, with great efforts and many prayers, restored to life the son of the rich woman who had entertained him, and the neighbourhood had been the scene of some of the chief wants in the life of Elijah who had raised to life again the son of the widow with whom he lodged in the Phoenician village of Sarepta.

No greater sign of this God-inspired Mission had lingered in the minds of these country men than these victories over death. At the sight of the young man once more alive, the memory of these wonderful deeds must have been in every mind and they exclaimed "that a great prophet is risen up among us and that God hath visited His people"—The case with which Christ restored the dead is so striking. In the case of Elisha and Elijah it was evidently a struggle—they both prayed earnestly and stretched themselves on the body. With Christ it needed but a word of authority—the dead returned, for He was life. What joy there must have been in the home at Nain that night! How the grateful mother's heart must have blessed the prophet of Nazareth who had restored her son—His compassion had indeed been effectual. He had removed the cause of the mother's grief, and given her "the garment of praise for the spirit of heaven."

We would fain know what was the subsequent life of the widow and her son—was she one of those women who followed Jesus and "ministered to Him of their substance"? Was the young man reckoned amongst the followers of Christ? Scripture is silent and we cannot tell. This story is given to us by St. Luke to show us the power of Jesus over death and also to show us

how compassionate is the loving Heart of Jesus, and to-day, if ever, the world needs the message of the compassion of Jesus.

For in many a home to-day is re-enacted the tragedy of Nain. The only son of a widowed mother is slain in defending his country. But to-day there is no Prophet to meet the bier and say in the tones of divine authority "Young man I say unto thee arise." To-day Death seems triumphant as he claims his victims by the thousand, he is no longer content with those who have lived their life and come to the end of their allotted span, but he seizes his victims from those in the flower of their manhood, and homes are stricken and widows weep and orphans mourn, as strong men are hurried to their grave—and death strides triumphantly amongst the foremost nations of Europe.

And yet even now the compassion of Jesus is felt. Though He no longer restores the dead to the loving arms of those who mourn them, yet He is still the great comfortor. To-day He has compassion on all who suffer. Jesus Christ understands the spirits of men. He wept at the grave of Lazarus, "He does not expect the mourner to get over his or her loss at once. He knows that a severe bereavement takes time ere it can be healed. But He takes the sting out of the parting by assuring us that we shall meet again. We know very little, you may say, about the world beyond the grave, about its occupations, its interests, its work, its worship; and that no doubt is true. I suppose that the conditions of the spirit world, where time is not and perchance space is not, are so unfamiliar that had they been explained in detail we could not have understood them.

But at least we know, that for those who sleep in Jesus, the next world is a world of joy, and we know too that it is a world where we shall recognise our friends and be for ever reunited with those who we love—"We shall go to them but they shall not return to us." And, to-day if our Blessed Lord allows us to suffer and mourn, it is that our character may be strengthened and that our affection may be withdrawn from this world and fixed on the world to come. We may be sure that every throb of sorrow in the heart of His people finds an echo in the loving Heart of Jesus, and He only suffers it because it has a work to do in moulding us for eternity? And perchance to lessen the sorrow now would be to lessen the glory hereafter. There is a tremendous comfort in the thought that some one feels for us when we are in trouble. To have to bear some great sorrow alone; not to have any friendly ear to listen to us, to have no kind word spoken—that indeed is bitter grief. And our Blessed Lord experienced that. "I have trodden the wine-press alone, and of the people there was none with me." What a difference it makes when we have a sympathetic friend; one who really feels for us. Does it not lighten at once the burden of a sorrow? And that is what we can always have now. Our Blessed Lord has promised His presence—whenever there is faith in our Blessed Lord there He Himself is present. And where He is present we have the best of comforters. Faith is the power which makes the unseen things real, it is like the microscope which shows us a real living world all around us, which our unaided eyes could never see.

The misery in the world is a great mystery to all of us, and to some it is a great difficulty. Let us remember that our Blessed Lord felt the misery of the world so greatly that on account of it He left the glory of Heaven and took our manhood upon Him in order that He might comfort and cheer and save us.

Once He had been able to look upon the world and pronounce it "very good," but that was before sin had entered it. But when He saw His work marred He knew that an enemy hath done this." But He did not rot out the evil; He suffered it to remain, but He gave us an antidote to its power—Even His own presence. And to-day we can appeal to the evidence of Christian lives, as the proof of the power and the compassion of Jesus. There is no sorrow in the world which Christ cannot comfort; there is no misery so great but that His help can enable us to find a blessing in it. Long before He came to earth it was prophesied of Him that He would "bind up the broken-hearted—to give them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning." And He has done so. By His presence He takes the sting from pain, and the heaviest cross becomes bearable when He helps us to carry it. The really happiest people are often those who have most trouble—if I had been asked in my last parish where the happiest family was to be found, I would have shown my questioner a small cottage where there lived an old couple on the old age pension granted by the State—the wife was totally blind and the husband was quite doubled up with rheumatism and lumbago, but no more loving and no happier couple could have been found—the husband had never earned more than 14 shillings a week. But they were as bright and happy as two people could be—and Christ was the source of all their joy—and so to-day, as we look out on a world full of trouble and mourning and woe, let us learn the lesson if we have never learned it yet, that Jesus is full of compassion. If you and I with our cold and selfish natures can feel sympathy with the hearts bereaved and desolate, how much more must our Blessed Lord feel for them. And though He may not at once say "Weep not," yet in His own good time He will bring good out of this present evil, and we shall not return to us." And, to-day if our Blessed Lord allows us to suffer and mourn, it is that our character may be strengthened and that our affection may be withdrawn from this world and fixed on the world to come. We may be sure that every throb of sorrow in the heart of His people finds an echo in the loving Heart of Jesus, and He only suffers it because it has a work to do in moulding us for eternity? And perchance to lessen the sorrow now would be to lessen the glory hereafter. There is a tremendous comfort in the thought that some one feels for us when we are in trouble. To have to bear some great sorrow alone; not to have any friendly ear to listen to us, to have no kind word spoken—that indeed is bitter grief. And our Blessed Lord experienced that. "I have trodden the wine-press alone, and of the people there was none with me." What a difference it makes when we have a sympathetic friend; one who really feels for us. Does it not lighten at once the burden of a sorrow? And that is what we can always have now. Our Blessed Lord has promised His presence—whenever there is faith in our Blessed Lord there He Himself is present. And where He is present we have the best of comforters. Faith is the power which makes the unseen things real, it is like the microscope which shows us a real living world all around us, which our unaided eyes could never see.

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CRICKET.

Mr. J. P. Robinson's XI. v [Mr. W. L. Weener's XI.

The following are the scores in the match played at Kowloon, on Saturday by Elevens captained respectively by Mr. J. P. Robinson and Mr. W. L. Weener.

Mr. J. P. Robinson's XI.

Kennedy R., c Stalker, Stalker 9

Sutton F., b Stalker ... 5

McKenzie D., j, b Braga ... 28

Blackburn L. J., c Ralston, Overy 25

Robinson J., "b" Stalker, Overy 2

Reed E. B., b Braga ... 2

Whyte L. M., b Braga ... 0

McLennan K., b Overy ... 5

Kay W., c & b Braga ... 14

Silkstone S. E., not out ... 1

Forster L., run out ... 0

Extras ... 2

Total ... 93

BOWLING AVERAGES.

Bowler O. M. R. W.

Stalker ... 6 — 33 2

MacKinnon ... 5 — 12

Braga ... 8 2 15 4

Overy ... 6 1 22 3

Shroff ... 1 — 9 —

Mr. Weener's XI.

Brage J. V., b Reed ... 13

Wilkie P. W. A., retired ... 33

Stalker J. c Kay McLennan ... 22

Edwards E. J. b Reed ... 7

MacKinnon K. R., c McKenzie

Reed ... 9

Weener W. L., not out ... 32

Overy H., c Kay Reed ... 0

Shroff L. V., c Kay Reed ... 1

Davidson A. W. E., not out ... 12

Ralston J., "c" Major ... 0

Extras ... 0

Total ... 136

Bowler O. M. R. W.

Reed ... 13 — 48 5

Key ... 11 1 33 —

Blackburn ... 4 — 9

McLennan ... 5 — 15 1

MacKinnon ... 2 — 10 —

Silkstone ... 1 — 12 —

THE LATE MR. SAYER.

Funeral this Afternoon.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 3.)

that an advance, once launched, will never be checked for want of shells and cartridges. Those who have visited the Front in France and Flanders say that the scene absolutely beggars description. There are scores and scores of munitions and stores waiting ready for the big thing. There is a general impression that the next six weeks will be momentous ones in the history of the war and may even see its crisis reached. But it is also obvious that the Grand Staff in the West would prefer to ensure a simultaneous offensive East and West, and this depends to some extent on the ability to equip Russia without delay. And so once more the importance of the campaign in Gallipoli becomes evident.

When General Joffre does decide to strike the blow in the West, the Germans will undoubtedly experience some unpleasant surprises. They may find themselves paid back in their own coin on a wholesale scale of which they have at present no conception.

Sir John French.

Men who are home from the front entirely confirm the reports current in London that it was largely the personality of Sir John French that saved the situation for the Allies at the first battle of Ypres. The situation was, indeed, a desperate one, for as everyone now knows a hundred and twenty thousand British were pitted in that struggle against six hundred thousand of the picked troops of Germany. One regiment that went into action eleven hundred strong came out with 73 men, and the casualties on both sides were heavier than any ever known before in warfare. But Sir John French never wavered.

His reply to an officer, who pleaded that the men could not accomplish the impossible, was that the impossible must and would be achieved. His words flew from mouth to mouth along the lines, and something of Sir John French's own spirit was communicated to the army under his command. After that there was no looking back. The men would hardly have refused if they had been ordered to do so. And so victory was snatched from what looked like being certain defeat, and the Germans had nothing to show but untold casualties for the first desperate effort to hack a war through to Calais. One characteristic story of the British Commander-in-Chief was told me by a soldier who was present at the retreat from Mons, saw much of the fighting on the Marne, spent more days than he care to recall at Ypres, and was in the thick of it at the recent struggle at Hooge. The incident had to do with what was probably the most critical stage of the battle of Ypres. Sir John French was asked for more reinforcements. There were none. "I have only my sentry; take him," was Sir John's reply, and, surely enough, this solitary sentry accompanied the officer back into the fighting line. Sir John French himself followed a few moments later, and between intervals of issuing orders and conferring with his generals he worked strenuously the humblest private in the R.A.M.C. at assisting in getting the wounded back to the base. Stories like these make one wonder no longer at the passionate loyalty and affection which the rank and file of the Army entertain for the British Commander-in-Chief. It is difficult to obtain confirmation of the story that when told that the men were at the last gasp he sternly reminded one of his generals that the enemy were "at their last gasp too." But the story rings true to those who know the man.

(To be Continued.)

TSINGTAU AFTER THE WAR.

Chino-Japanese Arrangements.

Peking, August 6.—The Tsingtao Customs question, which at one time threatened to prove troublesome, has been satisfactorily arranged to-day by the conclusion of an agreement between Japan and China whereby the former agrees, pending a post-bellum settlement, to the re-establishment forthwith of the Chinese Customs house and the conduct of business under Chinese control on the same conditions as under the German regime, with the exception that Japanese officials shall be employed instead of Germans. It is also provided that all Customs property taken over at the occupation shall be restored, as well as the revenue since collected, less a proportion due for local government in accordance with the German arrangement.

The Inspector-General has further come to an understanding with the Japanese Minister providing for increased Japanese representation in the Customs service, and Japan now agrees that her new nominees shall enter the service in the ordinary way. All these arrangements are entirely satisfactory to China, and are interesting as evidence of the Japanese desire to re-establish good relations with the Chinese. Times:

Exchange of Prisoners.

Stockholm, August 3.—The Astro-Hungarian Government has made representations to the Swedish Government regarding the exchange of war prisoners between that monarchy and Russia, via Sweden, on the same conditions as the exchange of prisoners between Germany and Russia. The exchange, if arranged, will be carried out under the auspices of the Red Cross. The difficulties do not seem to be insurmountable, and it is expected to begin in about three weeks' time.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1915.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Mr. Hodgson said that on July 19, last, a man named Lo Siu, living at Wushung in the Pan U district, sent a certain number of bales of bean curds to the custom house at Whampoa. The junk on which the curds were carried, was attacked by pirates and the curds stolen. On July 30, the ship Wing On arrived in the Colony. The first prisoner was on board and engaged a number of coolies to remove the bales to the Au Tak Wharf. Prisoner No. 2 came up to the wharf to meet No. 1 and they were both arrested.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against the first prisoner, and a majority of not guilty against the second who was discharged.

Three years hard labour was the sentence passed on the first.

Possession of Explosives

Chan Ling-ki was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of explosives in suspicious circumstances.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, prosecuted, and Mr. F. O. Jenkins, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, defended. The jury was the same as in the previous case:

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Hodgson informed the jury that the prisoner was stopped on the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company's wharf, and his baggage was searched. Then bomb cases, fulminate of silver, chlorates of potash, and hermetically sealed glass tubes containing sulphuric acid were found.

Mr. Dovey, government analyst, deposed to the receipt of the various articles mentioned in the charge, and said that the fulminate of silver was particularly dangerous. There were also copper tubes which could be used for detonators, while the glass tubes containing sulphuric acid could be used in the manufacture of bombs. Fulminate of silver had been used in the manufacture of bombs.

In answer to Mr. Jenkins, witness said that a man, who was ignorant of the properties of these chemicals, might carry them about carelessly. If he were acquainted with their properties he would use care.

Answering his Lordship witness said that the Chinese used fulminate of silver largely in the manufacture of the crackers which explode on being thrown to the ground.

A Chinese constable who arrested the prisoner said he found in his box, thirteen large bomb cases and in a basket 14 small ones, and four flat cases as well as the other materials. The prisoner said his elder brother had given them to him.

The prisoner, in the box, said his elder brother gave him the things he was carrying. He had never seen such things before and his brother told him the glass tubes contained medicine. The powders he was told were toothache powders and another substance, "face plaster."

The prisoner was found guilty by a majority of 5 to 2, and he was sentenced to three years' hard labour.

THE HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The return of the number of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified as occurring in the Colony during the week ended September 18 is as follows: 1 case of bubonic plague—Chinese, fatal; 1 of cholera—Chinese, fatal; 9 of enteric fever—1 Australian, 1 British, 1 Indian and the rest Chinese (2 imported); 2 fatal.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued by Lieut Col. A. Chapman V. D., state:—King's Park Range.

The range is allotted to the 7th Punjabis on Friday, 24th instant from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Leave.

Cpl. J. T. Gross is granted leave of absence from 25.9.15 to 23.10.15.

Parades.

Parades for Tuesday, 21st instant.

5.30 p.m.—Recruits of Right Section M. G. Co.—Squad drill on Cricket ground.

5.30 p.m.—Recruits of all units (except Right Section M. G. Co. and Signalling Section) who have not been passed out—Squad drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sgt. Major Higby and Sgt. T. Sutherland (Eng. Co.)

5.30 p.m.—Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters. Remainder Lecture at Headquarters by the Inspecting Officer.

Detail.

Gym Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty until morning of 26th instant, H.K.V.R.

Next for duty No. 2 Section Art'y. Batty.

Officer on duty Lieut. Danby.

Detention Camp, Kowloon.

On duty until morning of 25th instant—H. K. V. R.

Next for duty Sept. 26th Scouts Company, Officer on duty, Capt. Hutchison:

Sept. 27th Scouts Company, Officer on duty, Capt. Stewart.

Sept. 28th Scouts Company, Officer on duty, Lieut. Murphy.

Sept. 29th Centre Section M. G. Co. Capt. G. G. Wood.

September 30th No. 1 Section Art'y. Batty. Lieut. Kennett.

October 1st Civil Service Company Lieut. Lindsell.

October 2nd Left Section M. G. Co. Capt. Armstrong.

Orderly Officer 26th September to 3rd October Lieut. Rees.

Orderly Sgt. 28th Sept. to 3rd Oct. Sgt. Hall.

Notice.

Members of the Corps attending the funeral of the late Captain (retired) G. J. B. Sayer will do so in Church Parade order. Officers will wear Sam Browne belts with one sling and no frog.

ALLEGED ROBBERY, AND MURDER.

Tragedy Reported from Tam Sui Hang.

It has been reported to the police that between 1 and 2 a.m. on the 10th inst. six or seven men, armed with knives and revolvers, entered a house at Tam Sui Hang village by the roof door, which was open. One seized the occupant by the throat while the others gagged him, and tied his hands; they then left the room, and went down to another occupied by Yeung She-mui. Wanchoiko the man who had been gagged, heard three shots fired but was unable to give the alarm.

After the robbers had left, the woman who had herself come and released Wan Chik-ko, going to Yeung She-mui's room, they found her dead with several knife wounds in the body. The robbers had ransacked the room and stolen \$400 in money, and \$70 worth of jewels.

HONGKONG YOUTH'S SUCCESS.

Receives a Commission in the Black Watch.

We are informed that Mr. Alexander Lindsay Macdonald, the son of Mr. Donald Macdonald of Hongkong, has received a commission in the 5th Battalion Black Watch Regiment. Before proceeding to the front the youth will serve six months training in aviation. He passed out of Sandhurst after being one year there. He is an old Dulwich boy having attended that college for seven years. His brother was recently gazetted a midshipman.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin D.S.P. (Reserve) are as follow:—Patrols (Central).

Tuesday, September 21st.

5.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven P. Cs. detailed by Inspector D'Almada.

8.50 p.m.—Crown-Sergeant Sirdar Khan and seven P. Cs. Inspector Taylor will visit the 8.50 patrol.

Wednesday, September 22.

5.50 p.m.—Inspector Wilden, Sergeant Chinchen, and P. Cs. Potter, Witchell (3) Ormiston (3), Eustace (6) Wright (5), Arnold (8), Bryan (8).

8.50 p.m.—Crown-Sergeant Langley and seven P. Cs. detailed by Crown-Sergeant Sirdar Khan.

Thursday, September 23rd.

5.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven P. Cs. to be detailed by Inspector Wong.

8.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven P. Cs. to be detailed by Inspector Wong.

Patrols (Water Police).

Tuesday, September 21st.

5.50 p.m.—Hyndman (S), D'Aquino (S), Inspector D'Almada (P).

8.50 p.m.—A. Ablong (S), Maxwell (S), Doughty (P).

Wednesday, September 22nd.

5.50 p.m.—Goodwin (S), Ramsey (S), Ireson (P).

8.50 p.m.—Neves (S), J. R. Pereira (S), Crown-Sergeant Silva (P).

Thursday, September 23rd.

5.50 p.m.—Rozario (S), Roza (S), Sergeant Figueiredo (P).

8.50 p.m.—F. Hobbs (S), W. Hobbs (S), Bunjo (P).

Parades.

Tuesday, September 21st.

Four Chinese Platoons in musk and without rifles, at Central Station, 5.30 p.m. sharp.

Wednesday, September 22nd.

Indian Recruits, rifle exercises 5.30 p.m.

Route March Thursday.

September 23.

The D. S. P. regrets that, for police reasons, the hour for this Parade has to be altered. All ranks will fall in at the Water Police Station at 9.20 p.m. sharp. By courtesy of the Star Ferry Co., a special free ferry will leave Hongkong at 9.05 p.m. punctually, and will return at about 10.30 p.m. Uniform, with cap and rifles. Patrol men and those medically exempted, and only these, are permitted to be absent. The Parade Starts with names of absentees is to be placed before the Hon. C. S. P.

This parade will be regarded as cancelled in the event of steady rain falling at 8.45 p.m.

KWANTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Subscription List No. 46. The Tung Wah Hospital begots acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.

Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association at Los Angeles, U. S. A. \$800.00.

Per Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, Victoria, B.C. from Min Sang Reading Room \$460.00.

Chinese Society at Singora, Siam 117.00.

Ferak Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Ipoh \$350.67.

Won Kow Yan Sit Tin, Vancouver \$58.45.

Tin Yat Lau's Subscription book \$89.00.

Already acknowledged \$542.

199.43.

Total \$543890.45.

Up to the Minute.

Closing prices:—

Indos.—\$150, buyers.

China Sugars.—\$133, sales.

Docks.—\$84, buyers.

Shanghai Docks.—Tls. 61,

sellers.

Cements.—\$92, buyers.

Hongkong Ropes.—\$30, sales.

BULLION.

Mears. Samuel, Montagu & Co.'s weekly circular dated London, August 19 states that:

The external movements have not been in favour of the Bank of England: The net reduction on balance amounts to £3,588,000.

On the other hand, to-day's Bankreturn shows an increase of no less than £1,401,045, in the reserves of gold, indicating that

the flow—from internal circulation, which set in last week, continues on a still larger scale, even to the extent of nearly £5,000,000 during the week.

The Controller of the Indian currency reports that after the outbreak of war, an arrangement was made whereby the Government of India agreed to receive on behalf of the Bank of England gold produced by certain Indian gold mining companies, for safe custody at the Bombay mint, after being melted and assayed.

Prince Henry was also sent on his pony. Some boys playing at soldiers in the Long Walk saluted the Royal party, and the salute was duly acknowledged.

Potato Riot in Germany.

Amsterdam, August 1.—The Breslau *Volkswacht*, according to the *Vorwärts*, reports that the exorbitant potato prices which dealers at the last weekly market demanded at Koenigsberg led to a minor market revolt, in the course of which women stormed the potato carts, maltreated the dealers, and finally decamped with the potatoes without paying.

Chaplains for Welsh Troops.

The South Wales Calvinistic Methodist Association has appointed a sub-committee to join with the North Wales Association to consider the question of appointing Welsh Nonconformist chaplains for the Army.

Although thousands of young Welshmen have enlisted, only a few chaplains have been appointed to minister among them.

French Paymaster Degraded.

Paris, August 2. Desclaux,

the chief army paymaster, who was sentenced by court-martial on March 25 last to seven years' imprisonment for misappropriation of military stores, was degraded from his rank of colonel at seven o'clock this morning in the courtyard of the Military School.

German Airmen Killed.

Paris, August 3.—The *Matin* learns that Captain Jaeger and Lieutenant Schinnerer, two of Germany's best aviators, while proceeding in an automobile from Sarrebourg to Rieding, met with their deaths.

Something went wrong with the steering wheel as the car was passing a carriage, with the result that it collided violently with a tree by the roadside and overturned on the occupants, crushing them so badly that they died almost immediately.

His Great Deed.

All the chroniclers of the war know how many deeds of bravery have been swallowed up in darkness and oblivion.

But, says "Wayfarer" in the *Nation*, it is surprising that so little has been heard of the wonderful deed of Lieutenant Moorhouse, the young aviator who died of his wounds after dropping bombs on Courtrai station and railway lines.

The enterprise was of vital importance; 40,000 Germans were in full march on our columns.

They were stopped dead by Lieutenant Moorhouse, who had been badly wounded. But he was resolved to return to our lines and make his report, and return he did, fiercely fired on from the German ranks.

Before dying he wrote a touching letter to his young child, to be read when he was seventeen.

Business has been on a very

small scale, the Indian bazaars have been practically the only buyers and their orders have not been sufficient to absorb at unchanged rates even the limited supply that has been on the market.

It is perhaps worth noting

that owing to the fall in American exchange, silver in New York has this week been quoted

considerably lower than it was in November last year when the price in

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Continued from page 1.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

FRENCH ARTILLERY DESTROYING ENEMY DEFENCES.

September 18, 1.40 a.m.

A Paris communiqué says that there has been heavy cannonading on the whole front; the French artillery effectively continuing the destruction of the enemy defences. There was fighting with bombs and grenades at esp. heads in the region of Angres, Souchez and Neuville, and there was sustained fusillading between the trenches in the Rove district.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

ENEMY TRAINS BOMBED AND DAMAGED.

September 18, 1.40 a.m.

A communiqué from Rome states that the Italian artillery continued to shell destructively, in the evening, the columns marching on various points of the front. Air reconnaissances revealed the presence of numerous trains at the stations on the Trieste railway which were bombed and damaged.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE LAST ZEPPELIN RAID.

September 18, 2.00 a.m.

The Home Secretary, to-night, has issued a description by an impartial observer, of the last Zeppelin raid on London and district. The precise localities are not disclosed so as not to give information to the enemy, because the German official reports prove that the commanders of the Zeppelins are often grossly in error regarding their movements. The damage done in every case is to private property and mostly of a small residential kind. The victims are women; children, shopkeepers and workers, the sacrifice of whose lives serves no military purpose whatever. The folly and fatuity of the raid can well be imagined when the Germans dropped bombs, at random, in a crowded London district, touching no public institutions of any kind. If Count Zeppelin accompanied the raiders he will be disappointed, and will learn that only a minority of London's multitudes are aware of the presence of the airships. Those who heard the guns and saw the Zeppelins showed an interest of curiosity rather than that of fear. But, that the London suburbs faced calmly the murderous efforts in no wise mitigates the callous and purposeless brutality of the raiders. The Observer gives the following incidents:—A bomb was dropped on the roof of a block of workmen's dwellings, crowded with children; two little children were killed instantly. This happened when the captain of the Zeppelin professed that he was visiting the docks. An incendiary bomb fell on a stable roof and a motor car was immediately ablaze. The stableman and his wife, despite the terrific fire, rescued eleven horses, a watchdog and a bird in a cage. The only casualty was a bantam cock. Another bomb fell on some small flats. Two children were killed, also three adults. A bomb was dropped into the street and caught a motor bus with twenty persons aboard, ten of whom were killed and ten injured. These incidents suffice to show the real nature of the Zeppelin attack.

(Continued on back of Page 8)

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY 21st SEPTEMBER 1915.

5th and 6th Series

"LUCILLE LOVE"

Pathé's Famous Comics

MAX LINER

BS

HAIR DRESSER

"BILLY'S BUGLE"

Key note.—

Keep an eye on the Week-end Programme.

BIJOU THEATRE.

Commencing Friday 17th September.

The Great Feature Film

"LUCILLE LOVE."

1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th series

in 8 parts.

NOTICES.

WE INVITE YOU

TO CALL IN AND CONSULT US REGARDING
YOUR PROPOSED

MOTOR BOAT

SUBMIT TO US YOUR REQUIREMENTS AND WE
WILL QUOTE YOU AN ATTRACTIVE PRICE.
BOATS SUPPLIED FROM 12 TO 60 FEET.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.

4, Des Voeux Road Central.

Phone 27

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer Moldavia, From London August 7.—To Shanghai: Mrs Deane, Mrs H. H. Fox, Rev. and Mrs R. M. Carson, Mr E. Storms, Mr and Mrs G. F. Duddridge, Mr E. G. Case, Mr and Mrs B. G. Storms, Mr G. Sherman, Miss Higginsbotham, Mr C. H. Ridgway, Mr W. H. Miller, Mr S. Parker, Mrs Green, Mr W. Reed, Dr and Mrs Hay-Bolton, To Hongkong: Mr F. L. Jarrett, Mrs Gascoigne, Mr A. H. Ballow, Commander R. W. Myburgh, Mr J. Bradley, To Manila: Mr H. Kenyon, Mr R. Thompson.

Per P. and O. steamer Khyber, From London Aug. 21.—To Shanghai: Mr and Mrs E. Blingham, Mrs Ling and 2 children, Mr J. B. Reside.

Per P. and O. steamer Medina, From London Sept. 4.—To Shanghai: Mr R. G. Dawie, Rev J. S. Helps and son, Dr E. Connall, Miss B. Weaver, Mrs and Miss Cooper, Miss Dale, Mr G. Stephenson, Mr E. E. Frazer, Miss D. J. Walker, Mrs E. E. Sanderson, and son, Mr W. Harrow, Dr and Mrs W. G. Grover, Miss Wilson, Mr A. C. Thomas, Mr and Mrs J. H. Jennings, To Hongkong: Mr A. K. Henderson, Miss E. D. George, Mrs H. Sche.

For N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano Maru, From London, July 31.—To Shanghai: Mr A. Fraser, Mr Kon Don Chug, To Hongkong: Mr and Mrs G. Ireland, Mr H. S. North, Mrs H. Kingcome, Mrs Rouse and 2 children.

Per P. and O. steamer Mongolia, From London September 18.—To Shanghai: Miss M. Buchanan, Miss F. Sanders, Miss Tompkins, Mr F. A. Samson, Capt. W. J. Barker, Mr and Mrs C. E. Stephenson, To Hongkong: Mr E. J. Ainslie, Miss Jacob.

For N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi Maru, From London Aug. 14.—To Shanghai: Mrs W. E. Southcott, Mrs F. H. Hanbury, Dr and Mrs Andrew Graham, Miss M. Cathro, Miss Hodd, Miss A. Conod, Mr M. Macphail, Mr J. E. Bates, Rev. and Mrs. Witcher and 2 children, Mr and Mrs E. B. Foster, Masters K. and H. Staley, Mr A. Stewart, Miss J. C. Morris, Mr F. Robinson, To Hongkong: Mr and Mrs A. T. Campbell, Mr W. Sinclair, Mr and Mrs Muir, infant and nurse, Miss G. Ovenden, Miss S. Chien, Miss Chance, Miss Plum, Mr W. Stapleton, Mr C. Stapleton, Miss R. Gonzalez, Mr F. A. Redmond, Mr E. P. Hooper.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hiawano Maru, From London Aug. 28.—To Shanghai: Mr Fraser, Mrs Sanderson and Master Sanderson, Mrs O'Hara, To Hongkong: Mr S. M. Mayes, Miss G. Rippingale.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru, From London Sept. 11.—To Shanghai: Mr W. H. T. King, Miss K. Holt, Mrs Prestley and child, Mr R. Macfarlane, Mr Mrs and Miss Hinton, Capt. and Mrs Sangster, Mrs Stott, Mrs Frederick and 2 children, Mr W. Blenck, Mrs A. H. Skinner, Mrs Stewart, Miss K. I. Craven, Miss Taylor, Miss Casswell, Miss E. M. Keen, Miss I. Macvean, Mr Waller, To Hongkong: Mrs Rees, Mrs Cartwright, Mr and Mrs White, Hon E. E. Mrs and Miss Halifax, Miss Marr, Mr and Mrs Chapman, Mr and Mrs Davidson, Mr Richardson, Jun., Mrs Richardson, Mr D. S. Cooper, Mr H. Scott.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship,

"KAMSANG" having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after noon on the 20th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Hongkong, 18th September 1915.

Don't forget after the Show
upper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE,
Oper. T.I.J. Midnight.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 1915
BUTCHER MEAT.

	Ozs.	肉食
Beef Sirloin—Mai Lung Pa	lb. 19	牛
Prime Cut	21	肉
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	19	火腿
Roast—Shiu	17	牛排
Breast—Ngau Lam	15	牛脯
Soup—Tong Yuk	20	牛汤
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	30	牛扒
do—Shiu—Ngau Lau	24	牛舌
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	per set 10	牛仔
Bullock's Brains—No	each 50	牛脑
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 60	牛舌
corned—Ham Ngau Li	60	牛舌
Head—Ngau Tan	\$1.00	牛头
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb. 14	牛心
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20	牛背
Feet—Ngau Kau	each 11	牛脚
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	11	牛肾
Tail—Ngau Mai	18	牛尾
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13	牛肝
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6	牛肚
Calf's Head & Feet—Ngau Tsai-tan-keuk	set \$1.00	牛仔脚
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 25	牛腩
Leg—Yeung Pei	25	牛腿
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	24	牛肩
Saddle	27	牛腰
Pigeon Chittlings—Chu Chong	27	鸽子
Brains—Chu No	per set 24	鸽脑
Foot—Chu Keuk	lb. 13	鸽脚
Fry—Chu Chap	15	鸽油
Head—Chu Tau	16	鸽头
Heart—Chu Sam	each 11	鸽心
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	18	鸽肾
Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 24	鸽肝
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	—	猪腩
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	—	猪心
Leg—Chu Pei	28	猪腿
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	29	猪油
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Young Tau Kau	set 60	羊头
Heart—Young Sam	each 8	羊心
Kidneys—Young Yiu	12	羊肾
Liver—Young Kon	lb. 26	羊肝
Suckling Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	22	猪仔
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	20	猪油
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yan	26	羊肉
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	19	猪心
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	20	猪仔肠
Lard—Chu Yau	20	猪油

POULTRY:

	Ozs.	生口
Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 35	仔鸡
Carpions, Large, Small—Sin Kai	34	生鱼
Ducks—Ap	32	鸭
Doves—Pan Kai	18	鸽子
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	蛋
" (fresh) —	36	生蛋
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 42	鸡
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	30	海南鸡
Geese—Ngo	24	鹅
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 28	鸽子
" Holbow, Hoi How Pak Kap,	25	鸽子
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each 22	鸽子
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60	火鸡
" Hen—Na	45	火鸡
Pheasant—Shan Kai	75	雉
Quail—Om Chui	25	鹌鹑
Partridges—Che Ku	65	松鸡

FISH:

	Ozs.	海鮮
Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 16	海鱼
Bream—Pi Yu	18	海鱼
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	15	海鱼
Carp—Li Yu	20	海鱼
Catfish—Chik Yu	12	海鱼
Goddish—Mua Yu	14	海鱼
Crabs—Hai	26	海蟹
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	16	海鱼
Dab—Sha Meng Yu	12	海鱼
Dace—Wong Mei Lep	13	海鱼
Dog Fish—Tt To Sha	10	海鱼
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	13	海鱼
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	18	淡水鱼
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	32	海鱼
Frogs—Tin Kai	33	海鱼
Garoupa—Shek Pan	40	海鱼
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	18	海鱼
Herrings—Teo Pak	20	海鱼
Hilabut—Cheung Kwan Kap	20	海鱼
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	18	海鱼
Leach—Wu Yu	28	海鱼
Lobsters—Lung Ha	28	海鱼
Mackerel—Ohi Yu	20	海鱼
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	32	海鱼
Mullet—Ohi Yu	16	海鱼
Oysters—Shang Ho	22	海鱼
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	12	海鱼
Petoh—Tau Lo	18	海鱼
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	16	海鱼
Plaice—Pan Yu	15	海鱼
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	28	海

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 8.)

THE QUESTION OF CONSCRIPTION.

September 18, 3.35 a.m.
Enquiries in official quarters indicate that the reports as to a grave crisis in the Cabinet, on the subject of compulsory service, must be taken with reserve. It is true there are differences among the Ministers on the subject, but the Cabinet hitherto has not discussed compulsion. The recent meetings have been devoted to the Budget. It is stated that the Cabinet, under Mr. Asquith's guidance, has subordinated all considerations to the maintenance of the increase of the armies in the field with the support of a united people. No hasty action will be taken. The Government is confident that an impasse will be avoided.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO ENEMY TRENCHES.

September, 18, 4.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris says that the French artillery continue to do heavy damage to enemy trenches and works. There has been some liveliness with the German heavy guns in the region between the Somme and the Aisne, where the French batteries replied energetically.

ANOTHER SPY SHOT.

September, 17, 9.10 p.m.
The Press Bureau states that another spy court-martialled at the Westminster Guildhall, was found guilty and executed.

THE RUSSIANS.

BOLDNESS OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

September 18, 6.15 a.m.
A Petrograd communiqué states the enemy attacks west and south west of Dwinsk continue. Stubborn fighting, which has long been in progress east of Vilna, has become more intense. Enemy detachments have reached the railway at various points on the left of the Vilia River, and there have been engagements with strong cavalry forces at many points in this region. The Russians scored further successes in the southern theatre, especially during the fight for the possession of Dorogino. The Russians, entering the town, hustled the enemy out to a neighbouring village, which was stormed, the Russians capturing 2,000 prisoners, while, though the Russian counter-attack on the frontier village of Gutova, south-west of Vishnevets, failed to occupy the village, it resulted in the capture of 582 prisoners, and another 814 prisoners were taken during the fight on the Strypa River. North of Butchany the enemy was dislodged in adjacent villages, and fled in disorder. The communiqué concludes by saying that the "boldness of our troops on the whole front southwards of Rovno is successfully checking the enemy's counter-attacks, which were made in great strength."

PREPARING FOR THE EVACUATION OF VILNA.

September 18, 12.00 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Germans, besides threatening Vilna from the north, are endeavouring to drive a wedge of fifteen divisions of cavalry some fifty miles southward of the town. They have guns and quick-fires, and are accompanied by Jaegers in motor wagons. This manoeuvre places the fate of Vilna in the balance. Refugees from that place report an uninterrupted cannonading by day and night, as well as bomb dropping from Taubes and Albatrosses. The Russians are completing the evacuation of the factories and everything else has gone. The inhabitants have nearly all left.

KEEP CALM.

September 17, 9.10 p.m.
The prorogation of the Duma follows the movement in favour of national Government, of which, however, nothing further has been recently heard and appears to have made a painful impression. Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that at a private sitting of members of the Duma, it was decided to convey to the Emperor its feelings concerning prorogation: The parties resolved not to disperse, at least half will remain in Petrograd; nevertheless, "keep calm," is the watchword at all party meetings, also the Press is universally of the determination to do nothing to play into German hands. Thus party leaders have urged the members not to withdraw from the special committee for the co-operation with the various Ministries concerned in the conduct of the war. It will not be another Viborg. Socialist Labour leaders will use their influence with the workmen in the right direction.

THE SERBIAN ARMY.

September 17, 9.10 p.m.
According to a message from Paris the Serbian Prime Minister, M. Pasich, interviewed by a correspondent of the *Petit Parisien*, at Niš, says that French aviators show that up to the present no enemy army is massed on the Danube. In any case the Serbian army is now re-organised, and plentifully munitioned and it will take more than 450,000 men to attempt to break through and establish a connection with the Turks. Can Germany now spare so many?

A GIFT FROM HOLLAND.

September, 17, 9.10 p.m.
A message from Havre states that the steamer, Batavier III, chartered on private initiative in Holland and equipped as a hospital ship of two hundred beds, has arrived and has been placed at the disposal of the French Red Cross Society.

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.	
Germany	Britain.
	Russia.
Austria	France.
	Belgium.
Turkey	Italy.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.
Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.
Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.
Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.
Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.
Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.
Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.
June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.
July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.
July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.
Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.
Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg.
Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.
Aug. 5—England at war.
Aug. 7.—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.
Aug. 15.—Austrians enter Servia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17—British land in France.
Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.
Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.
Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur.
Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.
Aug. 25—French evacuate Mülhausen.
Aug. 26—Germans take Longwy.
Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtau.
Aug. 28—Battle of Holigoland.
Sept. 2—German advance reaches Sæulus. French Government moves to Bordeaux.
Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.
Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.
Sept. 7—Maubeuge taken by the Germans.
Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.
Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rethma.
Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruiser Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue.
Sept. 25—Indian troops land at Marseilles.
Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.
Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.
Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp.
Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.
Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.
Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.
Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Ypres.
Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.
Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.
Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.
Oct. 27—Russians reconquer Lodz and Radom.

NOTICE.

BEST KNOWN IN THE WORLD.
VARNISHES,
PAINTS, COLOURS,
ENAMELS, etc.

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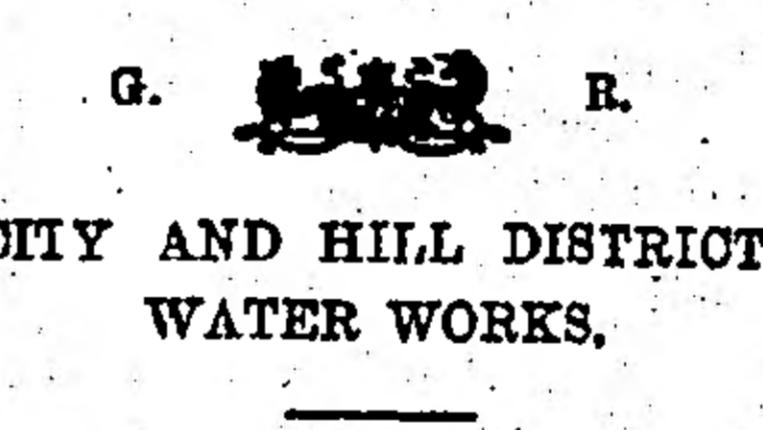
HOTEL LIST.

Carlton Hotel.	
Andrews A	Jarrett Capt F E.
Barthell W T	Jones G L D.
Cameron Dr M	Jones Miss A M.
Clark Miss E O	Joan Miss.
Clark Miss G M	Kouyon H.
Creasey Mr & Mrs	Kerr Miss A.
Cropley L	Lewis M D Miss E A.
Cropley N C	Manalang C.
Cropley O C	Many Miss J O.
Davis Miss G C	Many James C.
Donaldson Miss E	Manton Miss E.
Duthie Mr & Mrs	McGraw Miss W.
Fitzgerald F F	McDonald Miss A K.
Fitz M E	Meek Thomas.
Fitz Miss Elizabeth	Penall W V.
Florence Miss	Smith D S.
Ferger Mr & Mrs H R	Stater E J.
Fitz Miss G & child	Stock W A.
Fitzgerald Miss	Stephens Mr & Mrs H.
Fulcher W G	Stevenson A.
Galbreath Miss E D	Taylor J T.
Grace G	Thom Wm.
Griswold Mrs F S	Thomson R.
Holmes Mr & Mrs Tolaves L	
Homes Mr & Mrs Walker Rev J A K	
E P	Wilson J W.
Hosbal Dr J	

Peak Hotel.

Peak Hotel.	
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Bacon Mrs	Lombard.
Baldwin Mr & Mrs	Marritt Mrs.
Barnett Mr & Mrs	Michalems & Mrs.
Bowdier Mrs	Mitchelmore Mr &
Carmichael Mr &	Mrs V.
Carr H F	Moss Mr & Mrs D E.
Carterwright H A	Olivopora Mrs.
Campbell Mrs W M	Parkins T L.
Carroll Mr & Mrs D	Ralphs Mr & Mrs
Cousland A	Rea Miss.
Darling Col R E	Ross C P.
Dobbs Mr & Mrs	Scarlett Miss.
Fitzgerald Mr & Mrs	Sklauer Miss.
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Fitzgerald Capt & Mrs	Smith Mr & Mrs E G.
Fitzgerald Capt & Mrs F	Smith Mr & Mrs A F.
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Fitzgerald Capt & Mrs F	Thorn JA Mr & Mrs.
Fitzgerald Capt & Mrs F	Vanden Pol Mr & Mrs.
Fitzgerald Capt & Mrs F	Ventris Maj. G.

NOTICES.



CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

It is hereby notified that, on and after Friday, the 24th instant, and until further notice, the supply of water by means of house services to houses connected with the Rider Mains will be discontinued.

A supply of water will be given by street fountains in the Rider Main Districts.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.
Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 18th September, 1915.

NOTICES

MELACHRINO & CO.'S EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

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4	4.00

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PHOTOGRAPH

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of Queen's Road, Hongkong.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS

6.00 A.M. to 12.00 M.

12.00 M. to 4.00 P.M.

4.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.

8.00 P.M. to 12.00 M.

12.00 M. to 6.00 A.M.

6.00 A.M. to 12.00 M.

12.00 M. to 4.00 P.M.

4.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.

COMMERCIAL.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS F.—SALES E.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914.		1915.		Last Dividend and Date
					Highest	Lowest	Highest 14th May.	Lowest 14th May.	
Banks.									
H'kong & S'hai Banking Corp.	\$820 b. \$72/5	120,000	\$125	all	855 July.	700 Oct.	830 x div. 790 c. div.	{ 22/3/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15	
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	420 b.	10,000	\$250	59	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	420	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ld.	165 b.	10,000	£15	£5	145 May	133 Jan.	170	160	{ Interim of 12½ p.c. for 1914.
Union Ins. Society of C'ton, Ld.	\$970 s.	12,400	\$250	100	847 April	700 Oct.	8972	8855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914.
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ld.	\$243 b. ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192½ Jan.	243	225	{ Final of \$15 mark. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914.
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	..... \$161 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	162	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	..... \$420 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	420	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping. { 40 cts. b. x the re- C. & M.S. S. Co., Ld. (turn of \$4.50 per s.)									
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	\$88 b. xdiv.	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5½ Dec.	50 cts.	30 cts.	\$1 for 1906
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld.	20 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27½ Nov.	91	45	44 for year ending 30.6.15
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	156 b.	60,000	£5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	157½ 96	96	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14.
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ld.	90 s.	3,797,610	£1	all	106/- Feb.	70/- Sept.	90/- x div. 82/- x div.	82/-	{ 6% on preferred shares and 3% on deferred shares for year 1914.
Star Ferry Company, Ld.	..... \$35 b.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37	32	{ 61.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/16
Refineries.									
China S. Refining Co., Ld.	..... \$134 s.	20,000	\$100	all	96½ Feb.	70 Nov.	134	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ld.	..... \$38 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	27½	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Katian Mining Admin'tion	... \$30/-	1,000,000	£1	all	41/- Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6	30/-	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Min- ing Co., Ld.	..... \$3½ n.	200,000	£1	all	310 Jan.	190 Nov.	4	3.60	1/3 for 1909
Tronol Mines Ltd.	..... \$1/6 s.	160,000	£1	all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	32/-	{ 1/4 interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspians	..... 49/6 s.	796,666	£1	all	56/6	21/3			1/4 interim 1915
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ld.	..... \$78½ b.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	79	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poa D. Co., Ld.	..... \$81 b.	60,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	81	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.	..... \$61 s.	55,700	t. 100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	63½ 49 ex div.	Ts. 3	for year ending 30.4.15
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ld.	..... \$93½ n.	36,000	t. 100	all	109 Jan.	82½ Dec.	93½ 80	Ts. 5	for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	..... t.94	13,000	t.100	t.100	— July	120 Dec.	94	94	Ts. 6½ for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.	..... \$112 b.	20,000	\$50	50	126	116	112	—	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 30/6/15
H'kong Land Investment Co.	..... \$109 b.	50,000	\$100	all	117½ July	98 Nov.	111 x div.	108	{ \$3 for year ending 30/6/15
H'phrey Estate & F. Co., Ld.	..... \$7.15 s.	150,000	\$10	all	94 Jan.	7 Nov.	74	6.10	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ld.	..... \$40 b.	6,000	\$50	80	45½ Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	..... t.105 b.	78,000	t.50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106	101	Dividend of 50 c.p.c. for 4 years ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ld.	..... \$72½ b.	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	70	70	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	..... \$100 n.	10,000	\$100	all	—	100	100	—	{ \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	..... t.180 b.	20,000	t.50	all	138 July	125 May	180	152½	Ts. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	..... \$9.00 b.	125,000	\$10	all	8½ Mar.	7 June	9	7	50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik	..... 16½ b.	75,000	t.10	all	142 Jan.	11 Mar.	17	13¾	Ts. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laot Kung Mow	..... 90½ b.	8,000	t.100	all	110 Feb.	70 May.	89 b.	86	Ts. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	..... t.105 sa.	40,000	t.50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	105	96	{ Div. Ts. 6. Bonus Ts. 4. Extra Bonus Ts. 1. year end's 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ld.	..... \$10½ b.	60,000	\$12	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ld.	..... \$4.30 b.	50,000	\$5	all	4.80 July	4 April	4½	4½	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	.....	50,000	\$1	all	—	—	—	—	
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ld.	..... \$34 b.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8.95	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	..... \$34 b.	40,000	7½	6	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	..... \$14 b.	400,000	\$10	all	6½ Jan.	5 Dec.	9½	6.70	50 cts. for 1914.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	..... \$43½ b.	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	44½	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914.
Hongkong Ice Co., Ld.	..... \$18½ b.	6,000	\$25	all	21½ July	174 Dec.	185	184	Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld.	..... \$29 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	30	23	Interim for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	..... 5.15 b.	325,000	5/-	all	13½ July	7 Feb.	5.25	4.80 x div.	{ 10% for 1914
Langkate	..... t.39½ s.	250,000	g.10	all	64½ Mar.	28 Dec.	42	36½	{ 1/3 for 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ld. (Old)	..... \$9.60 b.	25,000	\$10	all	10½ Jan.	94 June	10	9	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Philippines Ld.	..... \$4 b.	50,000	\$10	all	—	—	4	4	None
H. Prico & Co., Ld.	..... \$5 b.	12,000	\$10	10	—	—	5	5	\$1.50 for 1910.
Societe des Pulus de Papier	..... \$20 b.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	20	None
terties du Tonkin	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steam Laundry Co., Ld.	..... \$3½ b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3½	3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Union Water-boat Co., Ld.	..... \$16 b.	27,723	\$10	all	22½ Feb.	17 Jan.	18	16	{ \$1.00 per share for year end- ing 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ld.	..... \$6.85 n.	90,000	\$10	all	8½ April	6.90 Dec.	6.90 x div.	6½ x div.	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
William Powell, Limited	..... \$6½ n.	21,000	\$7	all	9½ Jan.	6½ Dec.	7	6	
S. C. Morning Post	..... \$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1.50 for

COTTON EXPORT.

Some War Facts and Figures.

Two debates in the two Houses of Parliament have enlightened the country as to the export of cotton, which, as in now common knowledge, is one of the indispensable materials for certain explosives, and for the first eight months of the War was freely exported to Germany viz. the neutral countries of northern Europe. It is of no use crying over spilt milk or inquiring why, in the teeth of expert advice, this state of affairs continued so long. The assumption has always been that the freedom of cotton was the price Britain paid for American sympathy, or that it was due to our fine sense of international honour. At present, under the Orders in Council issued in March, cotton is not contraband, that is to say it can be freely shipped from one neutral country to another, but the British Navy, which commands the seas, exercises the right of search in neutral vessels; and while confiscating contraband articles, or taking the ships to be dealt with by Prize Courts, it noted the destination of cotton, and in the words of Lord Crewe "as far as possible the facts are checked." As we pointed out in a previous note this places the responsibility, a very heavy one, on the captain of the examining ship, and it is impossible to be sure that the final destination of the consignment is correctly stated. Several measures have been proposed, of which the one which seems to have the best-informed support is that cotton should be declared contraband and the exporters compensated. The cost is rather loosely estimated at £30,000,000 sterling. The formation of a responsible trust company in Holland is said to have secured that cotton shall not be re-exported from that country, and Lord Emmott, as President of the War Trade Department, stated that the figures compiled by them did not show an abnormal import into Holland, Denmark or Sweden, for May and June last, though he confessed that Norway's share was still abnormal. There re-

mains the fact that cotton was shipped direct to Turkey in June, and that Greece, in the same month, took 2,000,000 more yards of cotton stuffs than in June 1914. Rubber is also stated to be leaking through, and it is urged that the War Trade Department is not careful enough as to the licences it grants. Mr. Asquith, in the House on July 21, expressed himself as dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs as to cotton, and spoke of the "vast mass of considerations" which have to be weighed. That Great Britain should forbear taking any undue advantage of the supremacy of her navy to the detriment of neutral states is well. We want to make war like gentlemen. But the suffering inflicted on millions of people, neutrals as well as combatants, by the prolongation of the conflict, must be weighed against the material damage feared by a relatively small section of neutral traders. There is also the question of our duty to our Allies. It is a question of proportion.—United Empire.

The New Word "Anzac." It will be interesting to see whether the new word "Anzac" (the initials of "Australian New Zealand Army Corps"), sent by Reuter's correspondent at the Dardanelles, takes the fancy of the public. Only some of these fantastic words remain. Various permutations have been tried of the initials of the names of these islands and of parts of the Empire in the hope of devising a better name than the local "Englishman" or the tainted "Britisher"; but none has lasted a week.

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Hongkong, 19th March, 1890.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

NOTICE

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 16th September to 23rd September—both days inclusive.

NOTICE

G. MOUSSON R.

NOTICE

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th, July, 1915.

POST OFFICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Postal Communication including Parcel Post, but with the exception of insurance, is resumed to Samoa and Guiana.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:

Yasaka Maru Mongolla Nankin

MAILS DUE.

Australia, Talyien, 21st Inst.
Siberia, Mongolia, 21st Inst.

Siberia, Nankin, 22nd Inst.

America, Yasaka Maru, 23rd Inst.

Europe, Fushimi Maru, 10th Inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin—Per CHEONG SHING, 20th Sept. 5 p.m.

Dai-ron—Per TAIHEI M, 20th * 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Fort Bayard—Per CHONGVA, 21st Inst. 8 a.m.

Pa'ho & Haiphong—Per KELJO M, 21st Inst. 9 a.m.

Fort Bayard & Haiphong—Per HUE, 21st Sept. 11 a.m.

Swatow, & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 21st Sept. 3 p.m.

Philippines—Per TAMING, 21st Inst. 3 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Moji

U. Kingdom, Victoria, Seattle, Wash & U. Canada—Per TAIHO M, 21st Sept. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per LIANG CHOW, 21st Sept. 3 p.m.

(Shanghai Br. P.O., Saturday 25th Sept.)

Shanghai, & N. China—Per CHOYSANG 21st Sept. 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd Sept.

Holhew, Pakhow & Haiphong—Per KAL FONG, 22nd Sept. 9 a.m.

Sandakan—Per HINSANG, 22nd Sept. 11 a.m.

Japan via Kobe—ITOLA, 22nd Inst. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 23rd Sept.

Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and U. Kingdom—Per YASAKA M, 23rd Sept. 11 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SINKIANG, 23rd Sept. 3 p.m.

Europe via Siberia Shanghai Br. P. O. Tuesday, 28th Sept.

FRIDAY, 24th Sept.

Austria—Philippines Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Islands—Per TAI YUAN, 24th Sept. 10 a.m.

English Mail—Sri Lanka, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egy. &t, and Europe.

The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, 23rd Sept. at 5 p.m.—Per NANKIN, 24th Sept. 11 p.m. Registration 10.15 a.m. Postage 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI MUN, 24th Sept. 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 28th Sept.

Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin—Per HUI CHOW, 29th Sept. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI CHING, 28th Sept. 2 p.m.

Philippines—Per CHINHUA, 28th Sept. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 30th Sept.

Canada—Japan via Nagasaki, U. S. & South America, & Canada via San Francisco and U. Kingdom via Canada—Per MONSOLLA, 30th Sept. noon.

China—Japan via Nagasaki, U. S. & South America, & Canada via San Francisco and U. Kingdom via Canada—Per MONSOLLA, 30th Sept. noon.

TIDE TABLE.

20th Sept. to 26th Sept., 1915.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 20th at 10.45—Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines, and decreased slightly to moderately elsewhere. The anticyclone has again weakened, and depression over the Eastern and the south part of the China Sea.

Light to moderate S.E. winds may be expected over the north of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT MOON TO MORECW.

District. Forecast.

E. & S.E. winds, light to moderate; fair to cloudy.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood

Mongolia Nankin

2 Formosa Channel

Light southerly or variable winds.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamock

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan

China Coast Meteorological Register.

19th September, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Weather.

Woo-siok 7a 30.12. 80 1. NW 8

Nemuro 7a 30.09. 80 1. NW 8

Hakodate 30.09. 80 1. NW 8

Tokio 30.08. 80 1. NW 8

Kooh 29.95. 80 1. NW 8

Nagasaki 29.89. 80 1. NW 8

K'sugima 29.90. 80 1. NW 8

Oshima 29.93. 80 1. NW 8

Naha 29.93. 80 1. NW 8

Ishijima 29.97. 80 1. NW 8

Bonita Is. 29.97. 80 1. NW 8

Chiefoo 29.90. 70 90 ne 20

Hankow 29.80. 70 90 ne 20

Kuangting 29.82. 72 100 nnw 1 cm

Shanghai 29.80. 75 90 nnw 1 cm

Changsha 29.82. 75 90 nnw 1 cm

Phang-ka 29.82. 75 90 nnw 1 cm

Amoy 29.80. 80 82 w 20

Swatow 29.89. 80 82 nw 1 b

Taihoku 29.85. 75 92 nw 1 b

Taichu 29.85. 75 92 nw 1 b

Taiwan 29.84. 79 one 2 b

Koshun 29.85. 73 94 nw 2 b

P'f'ores 29.84. 70 waw 2 b

Canton 29.87. 78 95 0 nf 20

H'kong 29.86. 79 95 0 nf 20

Gap Rock 29.87. 78 ero 2 b

Macao 29.84. 77 88 e 2 b

Wuchow 9a 29.86. 79 94 sw 2 b

Pakhoi 6a 29.86. 79 94 sw 2 b

Tourane 29.82. 77 94 wnw 2 b

S. St. J. 29.78. 75 92 w 20

Aperi 29.85. 77 92 nw 20

Dagupan 29.76. 75 95 nw 20

Manila 29.81. 77 95 nso 1 c